San Joaquin Light and Power Magazine

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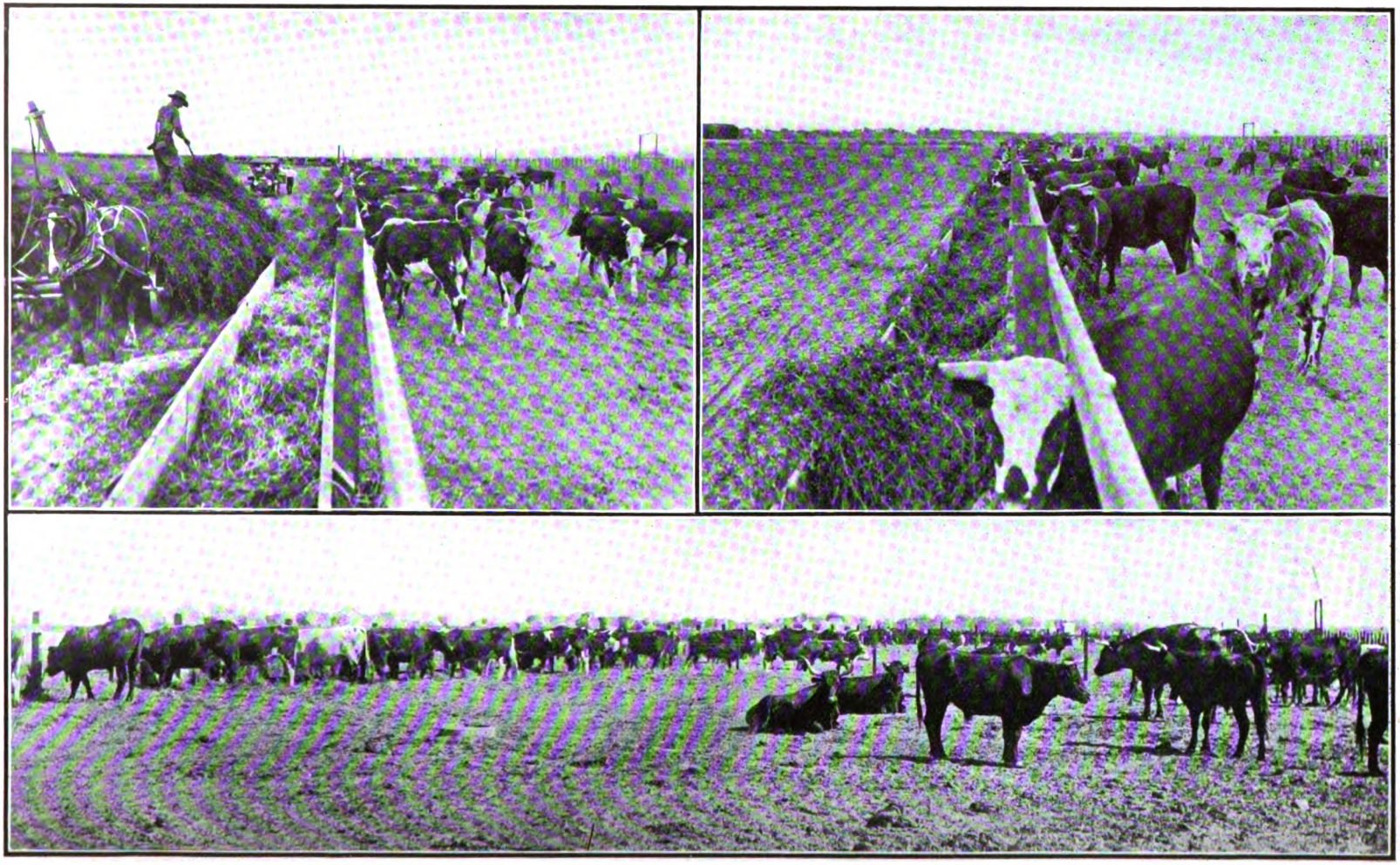

Views showing method of feeding and cattle at the feeding manger. The lower photograph shows concrete salt trough in the center of the corral and cattle around the water trough on the right. This photograph shows to good advantage the degree of contentment and comfort enjoyed by the cattle in the spacious corrals

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SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT AND POWER MAGAZINE

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Making Money by Feeding Unmarketable Alfalfa Hay to Beef Cattle

THE Porterville Alfalfa Company is demonstrating that when alfalfa is a drug on the hay market, it can be fed to beef and driven to market on the hoof, as it were, at good profit and advantage to the small and large farmer alike. For the first time this practice has been carried out on a large scale in the San Joaquin Valley this year, and by practical and systematic feeding the gloomy prospects of a large alfalfa growing corporation have been transformed into a most roseate colored future.

Last fall when it became evident that alfalfa was to experience a severe drop in price the following season, Mr. W. E. Premo, the secretary and manager of the above company, the largest producers of alfalfa for commercial hay in the valley, began looking around for a more lucrative avenue in which to divert the produce of his properties. It was evident that at the probable reduced price cutting alfalfa for hay would not be profitable this season, and it was up to him to find a better way of converting it into cash. Being a farmer of strictly scientific principle and a close student of all branches of his line of business, the possibilities of a beef feeding proposition appealed to him and he began a thorough study of the subject. After digesting government reports and private reports and visiting the feeding stations, which are maintained in this state and Nevada by some of the large meat concerns, he decided that the plan would be practical upon his properties and he at once set about to perfect plans for its operation.

He designed a plant which is a model for the performance of the work expected from it. The output of 700 acres of alfalfa had to be taken care of and according to his estimates at least 1200 head of beef would have to be put to work eating it up. To accommodate this number, a string of corrals four-fifths of a mile in length was constructed and the cattle now come from off the range to spacious and clean quarters where they are invited to eat to their hearts' and stomachs' content, and it has been the experience of the company that after the bewildered beeves get over their fright and become accustomed to their luxurious surroundings they settle down in real earnest to reward the proprietors of such a considerate enterprise.

"I am now firmly convinced that feeding alfalfa to beef on the hoof is a very profitable enterprise," said Mr. Premo recently, "and I believe that the farmer with alfalfa on his hands can put it to no more advantageous purpose."

The feeding plant consists of a string of nineteen corrals having a total length of 4000 feet. At the lower, or west, end are the receiving and shipping corrals and the weighing scales and chute. A lane from the receiving and shipping corrals passes along the entire south side of the feeding corrals and on the opposite side is the feeding

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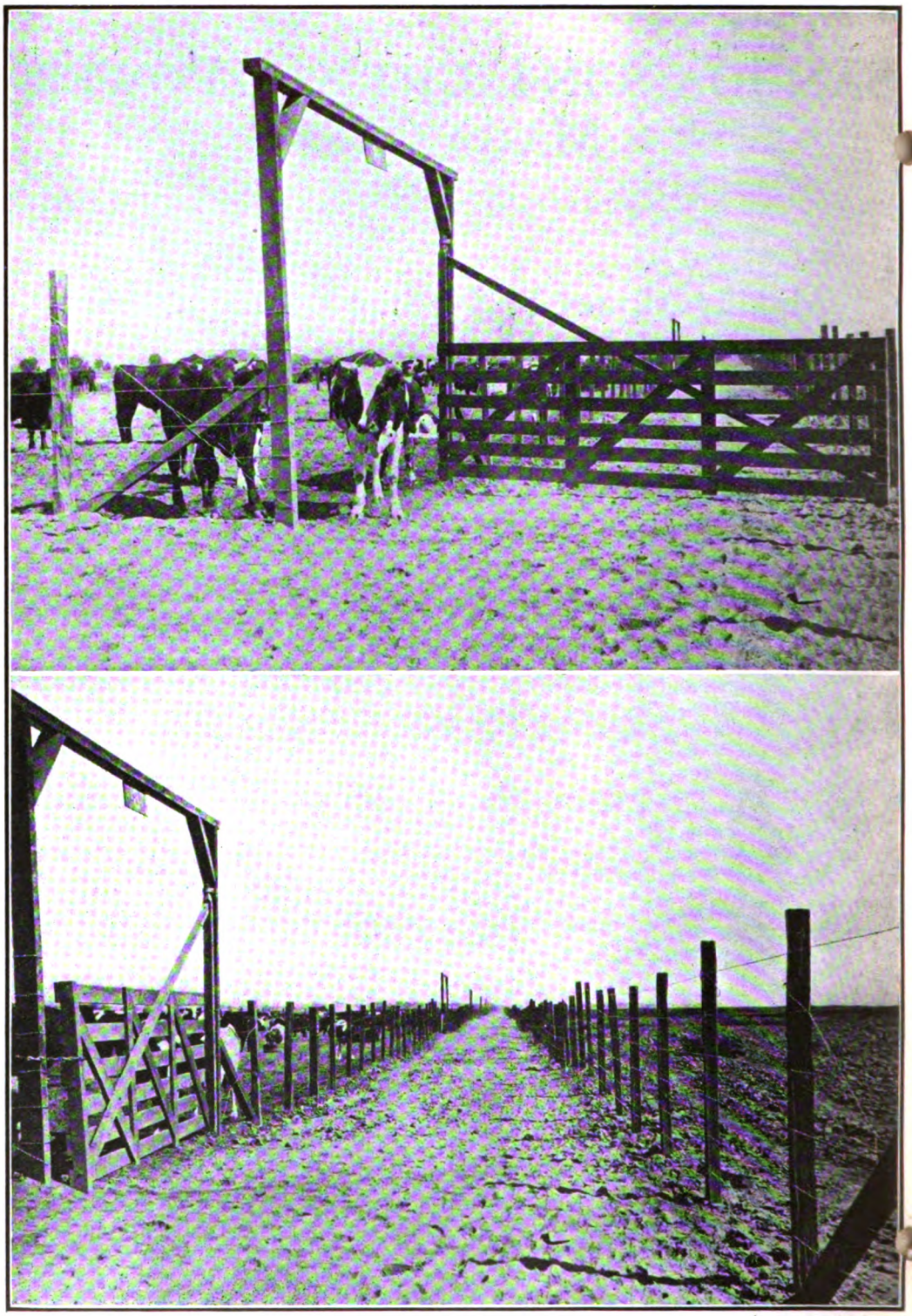

Showing the plan and arrangement of lane and gates of each corral by means of which cattle can be moved to any place desired in the enclosures without unnecessary effort or excitement to the stock

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manger also running the entire length of the structure. All of the feeding corrals, save one, have exactly the same dimensions, 100 feet in width and 208 feet in depth. The odd corral, which by the way happens to be designated as number one, being the first in proximity to the receiving corral, has the same width as the others but is 256 feet in length, making it more advantageous for receiving and shipping purposes. On the south side of each corral is a gate which opens into the lane. The lane is 16 feet in width and the gate is of the same width, the arrangement being that when the gate swings open from the corral it closes the lane and the stock is compelled to move in only a given direction. By this method they may be driven about and changed to any location desired in the chain of corrals without undue excitement or trouble. The gate swings on an old-time steel band hinge at the top of the post, with a socket and pivot at the bottom and another steel band to hold the gate post in place. The simplicity and ease by which this arrangement is operated is immediately apparent. The feeding manger, which is 4,000 feet in length along the north side of the corrals, is thirty inches wide and eighteen inches deep. In each corral are concrete water and salt troughs.

At equal dividing points in the string are two alleys, the first between corrals 7 and 8, and the second between corrals 13 and 14, which connect with the lane in the rear for facilitating in the handling of the stock.

The receiving and shipping corrals occupy a space 100 by 200 feet and their arrangement is particularly admirable for the speedy handling of large consignments. They will accommodate between 700 and 800 head at one time.

The line of corrals is built along the south line of the property and for this reason there is a sharp angle of about 30 degrees between numbers 7 and 8 due to the boundary line of the ranch. It is at once apparent that this arrangement is the simplest and less expensive in feeding, and the alfalfa and other foodstuff is brought to the manger direct from the field with the minimum amount of hauling. Likewise the fertilizer from the corrals can be removed and distributed throughout the tract on an equally economical plan. Each corral is designed to hold from 60 to 65 cattle according to their size and the total capacity of the string is about 1200.

The watering arrangement is unique and very interesting in its operation. As essential to the fattening of stock as good feed, is good water, and in planning the corrals a system that would insure a continuous supply of clear running water was one of the plans uppermost in the mind of Manager Premo. He arrived at this end in a most ingenious manner. First a source of supply was obtained by sinking a well at the upper end of the corrals and a good producer was obtained from the water sands that underlie this entire region. A two-inch pump and two horsepower electric motor operate the well. This supply is furnished to the corrals through a six-inch concrete pipe which connects with a drinking standpipe similarly located in each corral. This standpipe is a two-foot joint of 33-inch concrete pipe cemented at one end and solidly imbedded in the ground on a concrete foundation. The water enters from the bottom and flows almost to the top where there is an outlet which carries the stream off again into the six-inch line and on to the feeding corral next below. The system is so constructed that there is a slight fall toward the lower end of the corrals and by this means the supply is successfully gravitated. When it has passed through the last drinking stand it is carried out into the alfalfa fields and conveyed for irrigation purposes to whatever location desired. The system is so arranged that the pump discharges either into the pipe line direct or else into a small reservoir which is intended for emergency uses. This reservoir will contain a three days' source of supply and in case of accident to the well apparatus the stock will never be without drinking water. This

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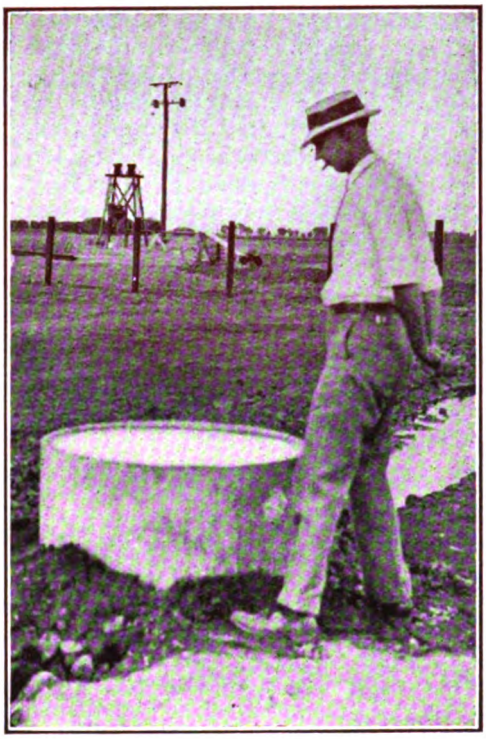

Concrete drinking trough which is in every corral. Running water is constantly passing through the connected troughs, which insures a clean supply for the cattle at all time.

water system is 4200 feet in length and has worked perfectly since the day it was installed.

Salt likewise is an important ration in the fare of stock and in each corral a generous supply is always in the open. The trough is a 12-inch joint of concrete pipe cut in two. It is placed in the center of the corral and each day is filled to the top.

The method of feeding is simple. The beeves are given practically all of the alfalfa, both green and dry, they can eat and a liberal daily ration of crushed barley. Seven feedings are given each day, three of the barley and four of alfalfa. The barley amounts to from four to eight pounds and a medium sized beef will easily get away with at least 25 pounds of alfalfa each day. In addition to this there is a plentitude of fresh sweet water. As the result of this system the beeves have been putting on from 1½ to 1¾ pounds additional weight each day. They are kept in the feeding pens from 75 to 120 days according to the condition they are in upon arrival and the progress they make while undergoing feeding. The first bunch to be fattened by this method took on an average of almost 200 pounds in seventy-five days.

Electric pumping plant and emergency reservoir which supplies water for the cattle. The intake of the watering system may be seen immediately to the left of the saddle horse

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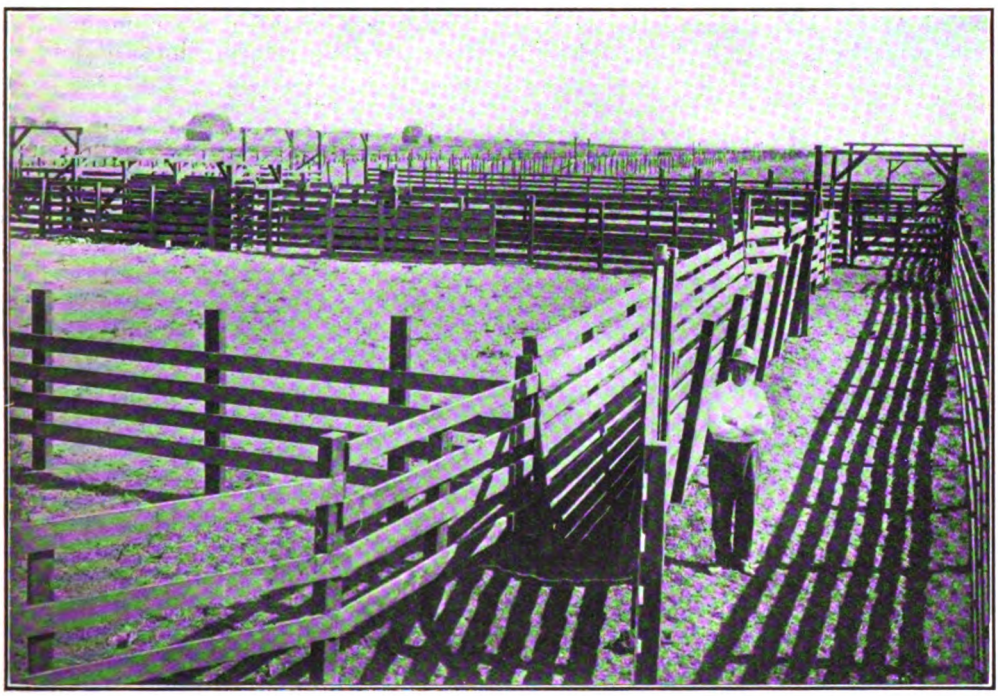
At the prevailing market price of 6¾ cents they are worth on the average about $67 when taken in and when taken off about $80.

The expense of feeding is the actual cost of production plus the interest on the investment. It costs about three cents a day per head to feed green alfalfa but by this method the expense of stacking the hay, which is figured in at $1.25 per ton, is saved. The cost per ton of cured hay in the stack, outside of interest on the investment, is figured in at $3 per ton. The company figures an expenditure of $5 an acre per year for power cost, $3 a year for irrigation and labor cost, and $1.25 a ton for putting hay in the stack. The yield per acre is from 5 to 10 tons, with an average of seven tons, which is obtained from five and six cuttings. These figures are based on dry weight, for when the alfalfa is fed green from the shock it amounts to fully one-third more. Offsetting the cost figures is the matter of fertilizer, which in an enterprise of this character is no inconsequential item. Every pound of it is made use of, being returned directly to the land and in this manner a great saving is made in the purchase of the elements in commercialized form. The management has determined that each beef has a value of $2.50 for fertilizer during the time it is in the corral. The cost of the barley also is figured in.

According to the computations of the company a gross return of $7 per ton is being had from this feeding plan, which according to their figures is equivalent to $11 per ton delivered on board the railroad car. Deducting the cost of production and operation, the net income is $4 per ton, which amounts to a profit of practically $30 per acre for the year.

Pasturage of the stock positively has no place in the undertaking. Manager Premo asserts that to get the best results from alfalfa, it should not be pastured. When not pastured it makes its best growth in the fourth year, while



Receiving and shipping corrals. The gentleman in the foreground is General Manager W. E. Premo of the Porterville Alfalfa Company

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when pastured the best growth is during the second year and then it deteriorates rapidly after that.

Cattle are fed on contract with marketing companies and the company itself owns considerable head which is disposed of as fast as fattened and more range cattle procured. The company's contract with the marketers is strictly private, but this much is known—it is highly satisfactory to both parties concerned. The basis of charge was arrived at by Mr. Premo after a long study of the subject and the schedule is distinctly his own. So well pleased is the company with the operation of the plant, it is laying its plans to engage in the fattening of beef as extensively as its financial resources will permit.

The history of the Porterville Alfalfa Company is interesting as it has been the factor which has exerted the greatest influence in the wonderful farm development that has occurred in the now rich irrigated section southwest of Porterville. To begin, it is necessary to call attention to a bit of the personal history of its organizer, Mr. W. E. Premo. Nine years ago Mr. Premo came to Porterville, after years of faithful service on the teaching staff of the Tulare High School, with $150 as the sum total of his worldly wealth and the determination to become a farmer. Back of this determination, however, was a studious inclination and the faculty for getting at the bottom of things. He engaged in the real estate business and by the succession of several deals, slow coming at first to be sure, he found himself in a few years time on the road to success. He studied the farm methods of the community and from his observations and information gained first hand, soon determined that the practice of irrigating with a big head of water over squared checks was a fallacy, and he became champion in that territory of well irrigation and strip checking. He purchased a ranch and put his theories into practice, being the first farmer there to begin operations with a pumping plant. He proved the greater economy and convenience of this system and today practically every acre of alfalfa in the Porterville district is irrigated by this method.

The alfalfa business appealed to Mr. Premo and being convinced, as the result of his private operations, that water could be put on the lands southwest of Porterville and a rich alfalfa belt developed, he interested local business men and formed a company for the purpose. Wells were drilled and big streams of water developed. Electricity was installed for pumping purposes and the venture immediately returned a profit and encouraged the owners to extend their activities. Mr. Premo unhesitatingly declares that electric pumping and strip irrigation have been indispensible factors in the success of the enterprises.

Associated in the enterprises are a group of Porterville business men. They have three distinct corporations, each operating a separate tract of alfalfa holdings, but all under the same management and controlled by practically the same directorates.

The oldest, and what may be termed the parent corporation, is the Porterville Alfalfa Company. The personnel of the directorate is E. E. Graham, president; Wilko Mentz, vice-president; W. E. Premo, secretary and manager, and J. A. Ulmer, G. L. Robbins and F. E. Kennedy, directors. It was organized in 1911 and capitalized for $50,000. It owns 1360 acres about ten miles southwest of Porterville, 700 of which is in alfalfa and 400 in barley, and the remainder to be placed under cultivation as the needs of the business require. It is on this property that the present feeding proposition is being carried on, but the management intends to extend these operations to the other properties as well.

The second property is the Prosperity Alfalfa Company, several miles to the north. It is a tract 400 acres in area with 375 acres in alfalfa. And in passing it is fitting to remark that no place in the valley can a more healthy and more uniform stand of alfalfa be seen. This company was organized in the spring of 1913. It is capitalized for

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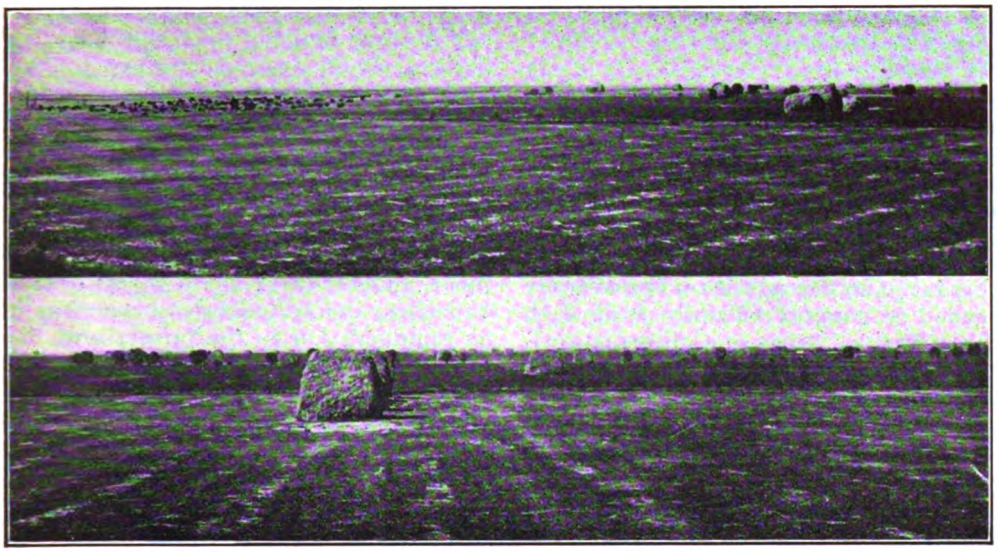
$50,000. In the very near future feeding corrals will be erected on these holdings and the product of the rich acres turned over to stock.

The Porterville Alfalfa Farms, Incorporated, is the remaining company and its property, a tract of 320 acres, is situated to the south in the vicinity of Tipton. Two hundred and twenty acres are in alfalfa and ultimately the entire acreage will be under cultivation.

Mr. Premo, as secretary and manager of the three companies, is in active charge of all the properties and their success is in a very large measure due to his intelligent and efficient direction.



Two views of the property of the Porterville Alfalfa Company showing the well arranged hay stacks and well cared for fields. The feeding corrals are at the left in the upper picture

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Agricultural Experts of State University Publish Good Advice for Settlers

"Some Things the Prospective Settler Should Know."

This is the weapon the University of California has placed in the hands of the newcomer to the state and of the man who has heard the call, "Back to the land!"

Here is a free publication of the College of Agriculture telling what it costs to go to farming, how much investment a competent farmer must make to get a reasonable living, how much yield of each of the standard crops of California may on the average be expected, and how large an acreage is on the average needed to support a family from each of the various types of California agriculture. Dean Thomas F. Hunt and the best experts of the agricultural faculty have combined in this publication their experience, knowledge and judgment.

A man who can grow only the "average crop" is here warned that, generally speaking, he will do better working for a daily wage for others.

On the other hand, the settler is advised not to figure on raising more than two-fifths of the maximum yield possible in the neighborhood in which he is to locate.

So, for example, the average yield of barley in California is here stated as 25 bushels to the acre. A hundred sacks is declared possible, but extraordinary. A competent man may hope to raise 50 bushels. But a safe basis for figuring, for business purposes, would be 40 bushels.

For potatoes, 125 bushels is stated as an average, 200 as a good yield, and 175 as a safe estimate; for Muscat raisins the figures given are half a ton, a ton, and three-quarters of a ton to the acre; for butterfat per cow per annum, 150 pounds, 300 pounds and 225 pounds; for alfalfa, 3½ tons, 6 tons, and 5 tons, and so on for all the great standard crops of California.

How large must a farm be to furnish a satisfactory living?

What a satisfactory living is one must decide for himself, but to earn a gross income of $4000 a year the acreage needed, figuring on a safe basis as before, would vary, according to the comparative table given, from a dozen acres for orange trees in full bearing to 33 for onions or potatoes, 60 acres for dairying, 91 for rice, 100 for alfalfa raising, 167 for barley, or 235 for wheat. Of the gross income, a large share would represent interest on the investment, another large share would go for expenses, and a moderate share remain as remuneration to the farmer and his family for their work. And of course figures as to yield and acreage vary greatly for differences in land and differences in skill.

Children are a material asset to the farmer, here declares Dean Hunt. Their labor is an advantage not only to the family income but "because this training in contributing to the family income which they receive before the age of 21 is one of the most valuable assets these children can acquire."

Here are some of the warnings to the settler now sounded by the College of Agriculture of the University of California:

Don't figure too high on prospective yield.

Don't figure too low as to the amount of land you'll need.

Don't expect to make a satisfactory living at dairying on twenty acres.

In selecting land be sure the soil is deep and well drained.

Hardpan and alkali go along with lack of proper drainage.

Consult the university and United States soil surveys, when available.

Remember that the sale of land for purposes for which it is not adapted has caused great losses and great mis-

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ery, so be sure the land is suited to the crop to be grown.

Watch out that the land title is secure.

And in buying land remember that no law can furnish men with judgment.

"Probably nothing can make a man keen in a horse trade save experience," says Dean Hunt.

A striking statement is that the average size of California farms is 317 acres and their average value is $16,447, yet three-fifths of the farm land in California is held in tracts of a thousand acres or over. These 17,000,000 acres, however, are only 5 per cent of the number of farms. One-fourth of all California farms are less than 20 acres in area, one-fourth between 20 and 40 acres, one-fourth between 50 and 175, and one-fourth of 175 acres or more.

After discussing climate, soils, irrigation, farm labor problems, "how to start," and the affairs of the man who rents land, this publication concludes with a special discussion of each of the standard crops of California, written by a special authority in that special field. These tell of where to see the particular industry to best advantage, objections to the crop, things to avoid, methods in use, methods of renting, marketing conditions, land and rental values, etc.

The crops thus specially discussed are alfalfa, almonds, barley, beans, citrus fruits, cotton, figs, grapes, olives, onions, pears, prunes, potatoes, semi-tropical fruits, sugar beets and walnuts.

This publication, which promises to be of inestimable value to those who want to make their home in the open country in California, can be had for the asking by writing to the University of California at Berkeley.

Oil Company Puts Down Deep Wells Which Mean Much to West Side Water Development

The Dutch Shell Oil Company, which is building a pipe line from the Coalinga oilfield to San Francisco Bay, is putting down a couple of deep wells to supply their pumping station west of Mendota with water. One of these wells will be sunk at the Little Panoche and it may be necessary to go down 1200 or 1400 feet for water of satisfactory quality and quantity.

A considerable number of men are employed at the site preparing the ground for the pumping buildings and for residences for employees. When all the work is completed and the pumping machinery in operation, it will be quite a colony of industry.

The sinking of these deep wells, involving an outlay that can only be met by such a wealthy corporation as the Dutch Shell, will demonstrate whether deep wells are practicable for watering the dry plains now out of reach of the gravity irrigating canals. The land lying west of the railroad to the foothills, between Firebaugh and Mendota, is known to be the best on the West Side and only needs water to make it productive.

The development of water by the Dutch Shell concern is being watched by the land owners of that section with unusual interest.—Firebaugh Weekly.

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Irrigation—A Little of Its Early History and Most Favorable of Present Day Methods

By LOUIS T. GRANT, Industrial Engineer

IN THE past decade there has been a phenomenal development of irrigation and irrigation methods in the United States and especially in the state of California. Many of the projects carried forward are stupendous in their magnitude, requiring the very highest engineering ability to carry them to a successful conclusion, and in this connection it may be interesting to make a short resume of the art as practiced by those who have gone before us and our era.

Irrigation as an art has been known from the earliest days. Historical, archaeological and phiological researches unite in confirming the statement that the great nations of antiquity practiced an agriculture based upon irrigation. Hence it can truthfully be said that irrigation farming is the oldest method of farming in the world.

Buried in the wastes and sands of centuries along the Tigris River in Asia Minor and along the Nile in Egypt, are found irrigation dams, ditches and canals that outclass many of the more modern works of this kind in other parts of the world, and we must admire the skill shown by the irrigation engineers of old and the enduring methods of their work. Which nation originated the system and when the first irrigation was practiced, is not known, but it is believed that Egypt was probably the first country where it was utilized on a large scale. The country being comparatively level, the rivers, with low banks, lent themselves readily to a practical system of irrigation.

Research has shown that Ramses II, during his occupancy of the throne, had caused a system of distributing canals, ponds and reservoirs erected in the valley of the Nile, though it is possible that some of these existed before he came to the throne and that he augmented the system. However this may be, it is quite certain that such irrigation was the cause of the fruitfulness of the "Land of Goshen," during Joseph's time, causing it to bring forth a hundred fold. Amenemhat III built the most famous reservoir of either ancient or modern times. It was named Lake Moeris and received and distributed the waters of the Nile. The reservoir contained ten million square meters, nearly three thousand acres, and was constructed more than forty centuries ago. These great engineering works were built during the period of greatest progress of literature and the industrial arts, by the Pyramid-building kings of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt.

Another old system of irrigation has been found in the home of the ancient Sabeans, who built a mighty dam about the year 1760 B. C. It was erected for storage purposes and was about 120 feet high, 500 feet thick and 10,560 feet long. Sluices were placed at different heights so that the water supply could be regulated irrespective of the water level in the reservoir. From this supply a very complete system of irrigation was carried on contemporaneously with the Egyptian works noted before.

To the north of the plain, in which is situated the city of Bagdad, and near the present site of the city of Dura in the region where Nebuchadnezzar set up his golden image, was the intake of the ancient Nahwaran canal built by the Chaldeans for the irrigation of the great valley of the Tigris. This canal was 250 miles long, forty feet deep, and 400 feet wide and carried a volume of water equal to 3,200,000 cubic feet per minute. Records found, that are more than one thousand years old, show that

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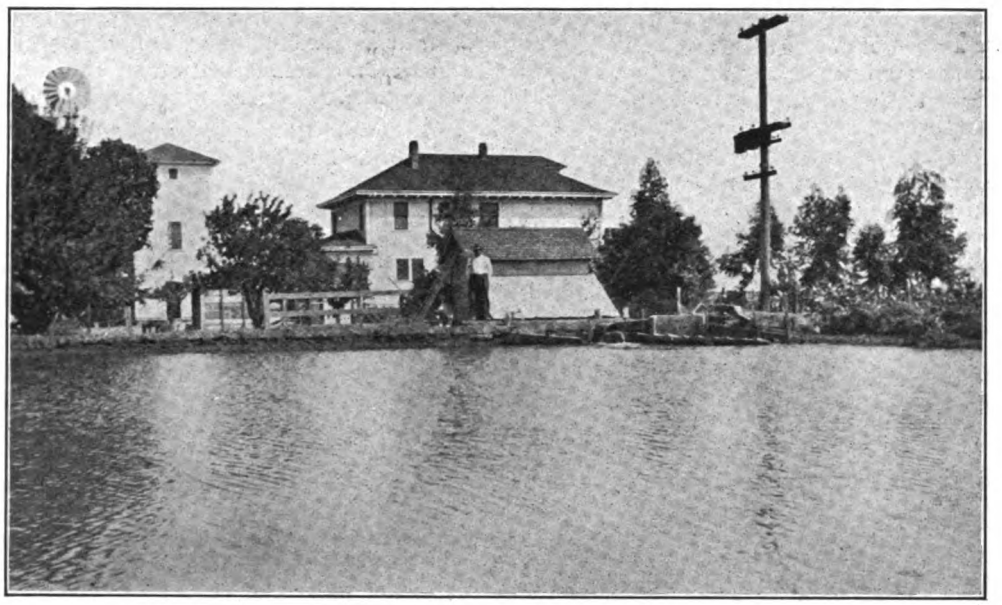

The Paul Newman plant and reservoir in Merced, a highly developed application of the well and electricity to the modern country place

this canal passed through a very populous and fertile district and irrigated more than 2,750,000 acres, a territory that constituted the seat of the Chaldean wealth. The engineers who conceived this gigantic plan were men of high ability; the farmers men of high repute.

India and China also have left a record of ancient irrigation works constructed, in the remains of ditches, canals and reservoirs. In Beloochistan there are remains of reservoirs and canals built by a race whose history is today unknown. There are also many evidences of early irrigation in portions of China, of which the Chinese, with a written history nearly five thousand years old, have no record or tradition.

In the United States of America we find in Arizona and in the upper valley of the lower Rio Grande and its tributaries, evidences of irrigation works by a prehistoric people whose very name and history are now unknown. Several of the old canals and beds in Arizona are being used by present day irrigators. Reservoirs were provided for every village group in the various Pueblos and settlements, both for the local irrigation and domestic use of these prehistoric people who were superceded by the American Indian. In the Salt River Valley alone more than 300,000 acres were successfully irrigated for agricultural purposes. All over Mexico, Central and South America are evidences of ancient irrigation on both large and small scales, as evidenced by the many remaining canals and waterways, which, in many instances, are in good condition at this late day.

The Romans established irrigation in Southern Europe. In Carthage were great works of such magnitude that engineers, artificiers and farmers were taken from their home land in Northern Africa to establish irrigation projects in Italy, the land of the Gauls, and even on the Isles of the Brittons. Some of the ruins of irrigation projects in Southern England date back to the days of Julius Caesar, who had Carthaginian engineers and Egyptian artisans arrange elaborate systems of meadow irrigation in the newly conquered lands. The aqueducts of ancient Rome are even in this enlightened

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age a marvel of engineering skill. Similar projects are in many other Roman cities, as well as throughout Spain, Northern Africa and Asia Minor. The following translation from Virgil's "Georgics," which was written in the Augustian era of Roman literature in the First Century A. D., will be noted with interest:

"What shall I say of him, who immediately after sowing presses on the land and levels the barren sands? Then, on the sown grain drives the stream and ductile rills, and, when the field scorches with raying heat, lo, from the brow of a hilly tract he decoys the torrent, which following down the smooth rock, awakes the hoarse murmur, and with gurgling stream allays the thirsty land."

In the modern era of irrigation many have been held back from undertaking individual projects, thinking them something beyond their reach and requiring, in order to be carried to a successful issue, the undertaking by large corporations or the general government in the shape of huge reclamation works and the investments of large amounts of capital. Nothing can be further from the mark in so far as the conditions surrounding the lands of the San Joaquin Valley are concerned. These lands are especially adapted to the individual irrigator from any standpoint whatsoever considered. Especially is this so when you come to consider that there underlies this valley, from the foothills of the Sierras to the Coast Range, a practically inexhaustible underground supply of water and all within economical pumping limits.

The advantages to be derived from the individual pumping installation comprising its reservoir, pump and motor are manifold as compared with water obtained from a canal system. It places the irrigator in a position where he can supply the water needed at the right time and in proper quantity to suit the growing plant life, which accordingly results in the largest and best development. It facilitates a close tilling of the soil, a rapid succession of crops and in every way encourages intensive farming, which is so essential for the realization of the highest dividends on the investment.

Of course there can be no gain without some small loss, and it must be recognized that there are some disadvantages connected with irrigation that will prevail unless the proper precautions are taken to avoid such losses. This can be done by adopting such methods as will fit the individual case in hand and by installing an individual pumping plant and reservoir so designed and laid out that the most economical results will accrue from their use. It is the opinion of the writer that irrigation passes from the realm of chance to that of assured success when the individual pumping plant is laid out so that its normal working capacity will take care of the acreage contingent upon it when the installation is intelligently used.

The factors that enter into this, aside from the question of the fertility of the land, are: first, a properly drilled well that has been thoroughly developed in the process of drilling until a point has been reached where the water necessary to irrigate the land contingent upon it is a certainty; second, a suitable pump and motor to drive it, both not bought by the rule of thumb or on the advice of some glib-tongued salesman, but on the assurance of a reputable firm with a complete guarantee as to quantities and efficiencies in the delivery of water and the consumption of power under conditions normally existing. When the irrigator has not the necessary knowledge to make an intelligent selection of his pump and motor let him confer with the engineering staff of the power company. The power companies are at all times ready and anxious to give disinterested advice which is based on a wide range of field experience. They know that their success is closely allied with the consumers success, and as the consumer prospers so does the company. It is therefore to the interest of the power companies that the apparatus of the consumer is such that

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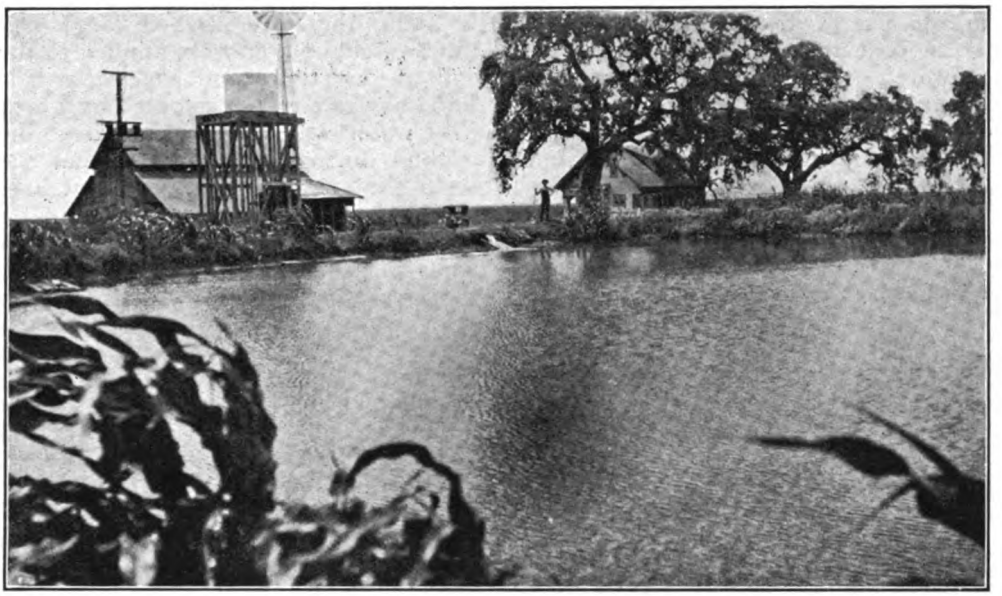

The J. U. S. Mason plant and reservoir near Merced, showing how well development has added to the convenience and facilities of the farmer on newly developed holdings

it throws no obstacles in the way of his making a success of the undertaking in hand.

Exponents of the ditch method of irrigation have set up the claim, in support of their contention that this method is superior, that the individual pumping plants are expensive to install, that they are more expensive to maintain than the ditch system, that the cost per acre for irrigation under the individual plan is much higher than under the ditch system, and that water stored in a reservoir and used for irrigation is too cold for the purpose and retards the growth of the crops. They have made many other assertions but the above is regarded only as the ones of sufficient importance to justify an answer.

The writer has made a very careful investigation of both systems as employed in the San Joaquin Valley, going over thoroughly the advantages and disadvantages as presented under each system. He has heard from the lips of hundreds of users of the ditch that they would immediately give up this method and at once install individual plants were it possible for them to crawl from under their contracts. He has found that taking the ditch system as a whole it has many objectionable features aside from its greater cost per acre, and it will not bear a close analysis with the individual pumping plant. Financially the operation of the "District Law," passed in 1887, allowing the creation of irrigation districts, has not been a success. Generally speaking, in the forty irrigation districts where bonds were authorized and sold to the extent of millions of dollars, the workings of the system have been unsatisfactory to the users and, in addition to the uncertainties of the water supply, the question of indebtedness has been one to worry the users connected with it. In some instances the bonds are comparatively worthless and in some cases discredit has been cast upon reclamation methods of this character.

Among other objections it is a well known fact that users of ditch water are prodigal in the use of water while irrigating. This is generally due to the necessity of rushing through with the irrigation in order to get over the land within the time the water is assigned

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to the user. This method brings a world of evil in its train. A surplus of water on the land means a raised water table with the attendant dangers of alkali, marshy spots on low pieces and finally, as the water table continues to rise, a greatly reduced growing capacity of the land. Again there is the unavoidable evil of catching the foul weeds and other undesirable matter that will and must float in on the ditch water and which is often ruinous to property as in the case of Johnson grass for instance. Then again there is the ever-present danger and resultant risk of lack of water in times when water is most needed. There are the chances of water right suits, which means much litigation and expense, broken dams and canals, which mean washed out crops, and the indisputable fact that the average cost to the user, everything considered, is very much higher. This last statement will always be the grounds for debate, but the fact remains, after painstaking investigating, that the average cost of the community system including water rights, yearly charges and all the detrimental factors characteristic of it, is still higher than the average acre cost of the individual plant system. And when it is considered that the individual plant gives the irrigator greater independence, gives him water when he wants it and in the exact quantity he wants it, water that is free of noxious weeds and seeds, and a working plan under which there is no danger from an increasing water level and its resultant damage, it is obvious that the advantage is heavily on the side of the well and reservoir.

We come now to the last and much harped on question of cold reservoir water. The facts are the warmer the water is within the natural ranges of temperature, the better the results. Physiological processes are brought nearly to a standstill when the water applied reaches 45 to 48 degrees Fahrenheit, and the maximum amount of growth does not become possible until after the local temperature has risen above 68 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. It is plain, therefore, that if large volumes of cold water were applied to the soil at one time, and especially if a flooding system were adopted by which cold water was kept flowing over the ground during several days, that the results might be disastrous. But here in California using cold irrigation water is not to be considered in the light of a menace. In fact the average water temperatures are well within the safe limits, and especially so during the irrigation season. Water warms rapidly during the bright summer days and especially when spread over the surface of the warm land, lead along furrows and even when flowing through ditches. It absorbs heat readily as the rays of light from the sun penetrate it and it is further indirectly warmed by the balance of the sunshine, which passing through the water is arrested by the dark soil beneath. If the temperature of the water is below that of the soil, it really stores much heat which otherwise would be lost, because relatively much less will be lost by radiation from the hot surface of the soil, and stored in the water, leaving less to pass from the dry ground whose surface becomes very warm and hence fitted to lose heat rapidly.

Actual experiments by the writer have been performed in taking water from a reservoir which was filled in the night time during the month of May in the San Joaquin Valley. At 7:45 o'clock in the morning the temperature of the water was 64 degrees Fahrenheit. After running 350 feet in the ditch it was raised to 67 degrees Fahrenheit, and after entering a check of alfalfa and running 69 feet further the temperature was 77 degrees Fahrenheit, all well within the normal limits of growing crops.

When we come to consider the ground waters of the San Joaquin Valley extending practically beneath the entire great valley, their accessibility, their abundance and further, the fact that of the three millions of acres under irrigation in the valley, more than twenty per cent is being watered by individual pumping plants which are

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The Visha plant near Merced, showing one form of well and reservoir development

being run successfully in various degrees of efficiency, there is everything to commend this system to those who are contemplating farming under irrigation.

It is of course true that the higher the development of an industry, the greater the opportunity for failure, and the wider the effect of the disaster. Irrigation is the highest type of agriculture and under proper management the largest returns will result, but as in every other highly specialized industry, not every man makes a success. It is quite certain, however, that year in and year out the land irrigated by an individual unit offers less chance for failure, when intelligently handled, than any other method, for with the ability to apply water to the fields at the right time and in the right way, large, maximum crops will result and at the end of a term of years the land will be in better condition than that served by any other method, to say nothing of larger relative profits. Such is the opinion of the writer after an exhaustive study of the conditions existing in the San Joaquin Valley.

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How Persons Seeking Patent to Government Oil Lands May Proceed Under Present Law

Information that is of interest to all persons interested in the oilfields of California will be found in the following circular to which attention is drawn by the Chief of the Field Division of the General Land Office. It shows the procedure under which those seeking patent for oil lands may enter into a contract with the government for the disposition of oil pending the final determination of the title. The circular, which is No. 353, reads as follows:

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington,
September 24, 1914.

Instructions under the act of August 25, 1914, permitting agreements between the Secretary of the Interior and certain applicants for mineral patent for disposition of oil or of gas.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices—
Sirs:

The act of Congress, approved on August 25, 1914, Public 187, permits the entering into agreements between the Secretary of the Interior and applicants for patent for lands under the mining laws, which are valuable for oil or gas, for the disposition of the oil or gas produced from said lands pending final determination of the title thereof.

It will be observed that the privileges granted under this act are conferred only on those who have already filed, or may hereafter file, applications for patent for oil or gas lands, included in any order of withdrawal.

Any mineral applicant for such lands desiring to avail himself of the privileges of this act must file in the proper local land office a petition, in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting consideration of his case, with a view to the entering into of an agreement for the disposition of the products of the lands involved in the application pending final determination of the title. This petition should be under oath, and should be corroborated by two persons. It should show the facts upon which the petitioner relies to bind himself within the provisions of the act. Among other things it should contain complete statements on the following points:

Whether the application is based upon locations made by the applicant himself or upon those taken by assignment and purchase.

The date when work leading to the discovery of oil or gas was initiated and of what such work consisted, and date when drilling was begun.

Date when oil or gas was actually discovered.

Initial production from wells now producing.

Present production from such wells.

Whether wells are flowing or being pumped.

If pumped, how long has each well been on pump.

Is well being pumped singly or in combination? If latter, in what units?

Present cost of production per barrel of oil and per thousand cubic feet of gas.

Expenditures from initiation of work looking to discovery of oil or gas to date of discovery thereof and nature of such expenditures.

Expenditures from date of discovery of oil or gas to date of petition.

Petition must be accompanied by clear and accurate plat showing location of claim by section, township and range, and also showing location of all producing, dry, and abandoned wells on claim or claims covered by petition and location of such wells with reference to wells on adjoining properties, giving names, numbers, or other designations of all such wells, so far as known, and indicating whether wells are oil or gas wells.

Whether dry or abandoned wells shown on plats have been plugged and manner in which plugged.

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Manner in which contents of overlying water strata, if any, have been excluded from bore of well and depth at which such strata encountered.

Gravity of oil.

Whether water is being produced with oil.

What percentage of water is being produced.

Has there been any increase in percentage of water produced. If so, when was such increase noted and what is amount thereof.

Whether casing-head gas is utilized. If so, in what manner. What proceeds, if any, are derived therefrom.

Whether production is now being disposed of. In what manner. If not being disposed of, manner in which production was previously disposed of.

Cost of transportation and other items entering into placing the production on the market.

Market value of oil and gas at date of execution of petition.

The data required herein should be given in detail and the items of expenditure or cost should be detailed.

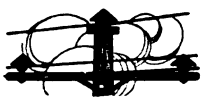
It must be distinctly understood that the filing of an application by any mineral applicant entitled to do so will not in any way bind him to accept such terms as may be offered by the government after a consideration of the matter, but that said petition is to be deemed only a presentation of the facts in the case to the government with a view to its making a proposition as authorized under the terms of the act.

You are directed to cause a copy of these instructions to be furnished to all persons or corporations shown by your records to have filed application for mineral patents for lands valuable as oil or gas, and to take like action with regard to anyone hereafter filing such an application for patent.

Upon the filing of such petition in your office you will assign it the same serial number as that carried by the application for patent and immediately transmit it by separate letter to this office.

Respectfully,
CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved: September 24, 1914.
FRANKLIN K. LANE.



Statistics Show Number of People Engaged in Agricultural Pursuits in California

There are 1,107,668 persons in California that work for a living and 225,071 of them are employed upon the farm, according to a report which has just been issued by the United States Census Bureau. Of the persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, the bulk of them are farm operators and farm laborers. The farm operators number 59,783, and 56,774 are men and 2,850 are women. There are 85,199 farm laborers in the state and 83,128 are males and 2,071 females. There are 4,607 dairy farmers in the state and they employ 5,830 laborers and 113 foremen. There are also 3,935 persons in the state whose principal source of income is from stock raising. The number of cowboys and sheep herders in this state is 4,841.

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The Substation at Stoil

Increased Dairy Operations Around Corcoran Require Greater Power Facilities

One of the most rapidly developing agricultural sections of the San Joaquin Valley is the territory around Corcoran and Stoil. Here for several years past farmers have been coming in, new holdings have been opened up at a steady pace and the succession of several successful seasons have added to the general prosperity of the section. The big grain crop harvested in that region during the season just ended has been the stimulant for an increased amount of activity in preparation for the coming season, altogether making the future outlook for this country exceedingly roseate.

The demands for electric power and the service of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation have been increasing in a very determined manner and although in the past year or two several additions had been previously made to the facilities of the company for caring for the business of the territory the increase in the use of power during the past few months has been such as to require still more transformer capacity.

At the Corcoran substation the two banks of 100 K. V. A. transformers, which have become overloaded, have been replaced by a bank of the new 500 K. V. A. 60-30,000/6600 volt transformers which will greatly improve the service conditions in this district and in the adjoining Stoil territory. These transformers have been installed in the standard out-door fashion and, except

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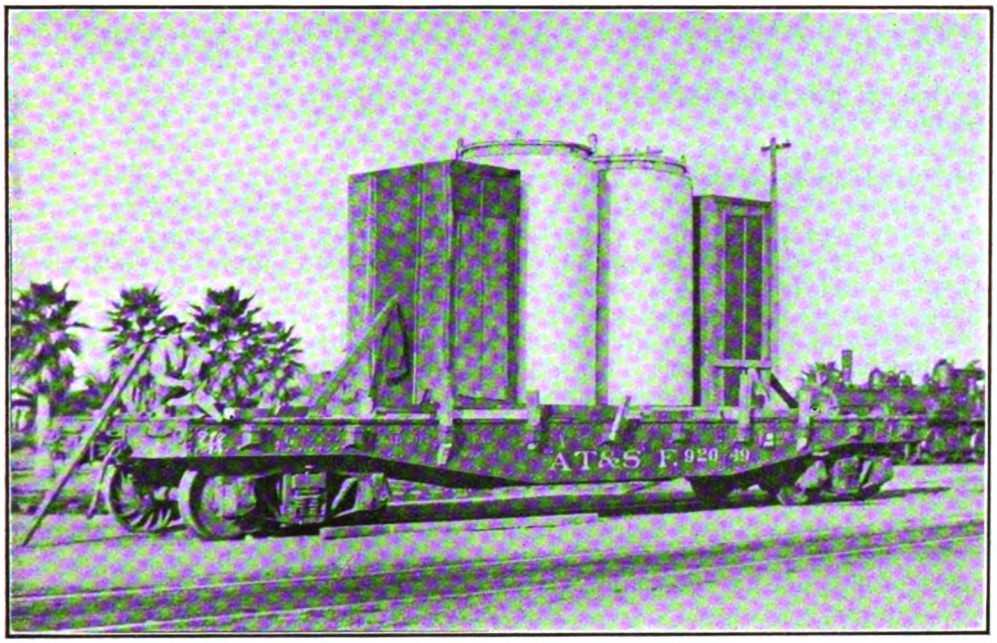
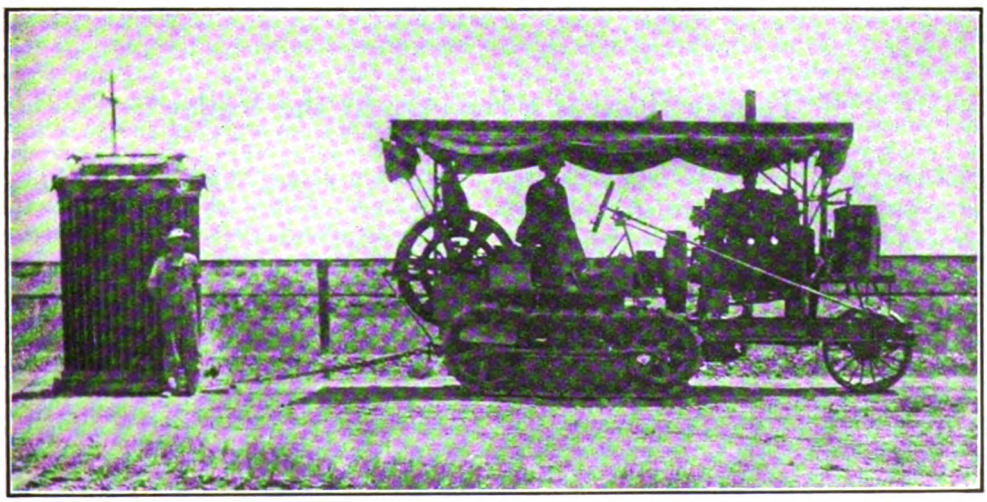


Two 500 K. V. A. transformers delivered on board flat car at Corcoran for installation in the substation at that point

that the 30,00 volt switches have been remodeled and new 10,000 volt switches installed, the substation buildings and equipment remain practically the same.

Recently an additional bank of 100 K. V. A. transformers were installed in the Stoil substation, which is a short distance below Corcoran, together with the necessary switching equipment. These transformers were also installed in the out-door fashion.

Construction Foreman Mark Webster was in charge of the work in both of these substations. The accompanying photographs give some idea of the task that is in hand when huge trans-



Hauling a transformer, on skids, with a catapillar engine to the substation at Stoil

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formers, such as these, are to be moved about. They are, of course, transported on the railroad to the nearest point of delivery to the substation. In a location, such as Corcoran, where the destination is in proximity to the railroad, aside from the fact that the lift is a heavy one and much care must be exercised in removing the equipment from the car, the task does not involve many hazards. In the case of the Stoil job, however, very much greater precaution had to be taken. The transformers were moved by means of catapillar engines, first having been unloaded from the railroad cars to heavy skids on which they were securely fastened and then coupled to the power tractor. Pulling such weighty and bulky loads along the rough country roads proved to be a ticklish undertaking and the boys were continually on the alert during the entire time the moving was under way. When the big cases were finally landed in position in the substation everyone connected with the job heaved a big sigh of relief.

Alfalfa, in a word, tells the secret of this constantly increasing demand for power around Corcoran. Dairying has become to be an industry of large proportions here and the ever increasing activities of the dairymen are steadily building up the country. More and larger dairies mean more alfalfa, and it is now generally recognized that alfalfa thrives best under the system of continuous pumping and reservoir irrigation, so the demand for electricity is ever increasing, it being the most practical and economical power for the dairyman.

Fancy Prices at Kings County Dairy Herd Sale

During the sale of thoroughbred Holstein Freisan cattle held in Hanford recently the top notch price was reached when T. J. Gilkerson's two-year-old heifer, Stratford Lazon De Kol Second, was sold to J. G. Fakes of Patterson from an even $1000. This price now holds the record of the San Joaquin Valley, if not the state, for fancy and high-priced cattle. Upwards of one hundred stockmen from all over the state were in attendance at the sale, local stockmen bringing the crowd up to about 500. Bidding was lively, especially when a particularly well-bred animal was put up. A young bull, Prince Julian Walker, of the Woodland herd was sold to Geo. A. Smith of Corcoran for $900.

Tepary Bean is a Success in the Valley

That the Tepary bean is a profitable crop on Tulare soil seems to have been proven by P. D. Fowler, who had a half acre into the crop this season. Mr. Fowler received a ten-pound sack of the beans, which are small and white, last fall from the United States Department of Agriculture. He found the sack enough to seed a half acre and has produced 10 sacks from the planting, there being 90 pounds of beans in each sack. This makes the production per acre about 20 sacks, or twice as much as other varieties have produced here. The beans, besides being themselves very good, have additional qualities. The straw is fine and good for stock feed, which is not true of the black eye variety. They grow on dry soil and are thereby better suited to local conditions.

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Agricultural Settlement Now Possible on Lands Withdrawn for Mineral Deposits

Large areas of public lands heretofore withheld from all forms of entry because of the possible presence of mineral deposits are now open to agricultural settlement under a law which went into effect July 17, 1914. Entry under the new act involves the retention by the government of title to certain specified minerals believed to underlie the lands. This sort of agricultural entry of coal lands has been allowed since June 22, 1910, and of oil land in Utah since August 24, 1912. The present law extends this right of non-mineral entry to all public lands withdrawn, classified, or valuable for phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals. Any form of non-mineral filing may be made—homestead, desert-land, timber and stone, state election, or any other—the government reserving the mineral deposits for which the lands are believed to be valuable and the right to prospect for and mine them. If, for example, a man should make entry in one of the great phosphate fields of Florida, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, or Montana, his patent would give him the right to the surface and to all minerals which might thereafter be found except phosphate. Or if his homestead should be in one of the oilfields of California, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, or Louisiana, he would receive patent to everything but oil and gas. Before the government or its assignee comes on his land to prospect for phosphate or for oil, the entryman is secured against any damages which he may sustain in the course of the prospecting or mining.

Inasmuch as large withdrawals of mineral lands have been made in arid and semi-arid western states, where entries may be made under the enlarged homestead acts, the recent law will considerably extend the area open to dry farming homesteads. Many applications for the designation of lands subject to enlarged homestead entry have in the past been refused because the lands were withdrawn, but these applications may now be granted, and those whose applications have been refused on this ground should resubmit them to the director of the Geological Survey. In this connection the director reiterates a former statement to the effect that no definite form of petition is required, and that there is no necessity for employing the services of an attorney to draw up petitions. He suggests, however, that the following rules be observed:

Each application should be limited as far as possible to the specific tract desired for entry and should contain the applicant's postoffice address and a description, by section, township and range, of the applicant's original homestead entry and the date of this entry, as well as a description, also by legal subdivisions, of the land desired for additional entry. Information as to the possibility of irrigating the land should also be furnished and should include the distance and direction of the nearest stream or existing or proposed irrigation canal, the elevation of the lowest point of the land above such source of water supply, the depth at which water can be reached by wells sunk on the land, and all available information concerning attempts to obtain water by this method. The general character of the land, both of the homesteader's original entry (if he has made one) and of the land desired for additional entry, should also be described, to aid the Geological Survey in reaching a decision as to its non-irrigability. It should be noted that at present only entrymen who have not made final proof are entitled to make additional entry.

This information should be embodied in a letter sent to the director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. A formal petition drawn up by a notary will not result in any earlier considera-

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tion of the matter than will be given if the applicant writes personally. Action will be taken on each resquest as promptly as is consistent with a proper regard to other requests that are pending, and the applicant will be immediately notified when a final decision has been reached.

Simple Rule to Determine Number of Tons in Stack of Hay as it Stands in Field

The rule in most general use for measuring hay in the stack is known as the government rule and is as follows:

Multiply the length of the stack by the width; deduct the width of the stack from the over measurement of the stack, the over measurement meaning the distance from the base on one side, over the top to the base on the other side; divide the remainder by two; multiply the quotient of this by the product of the length times the width.

The result is supposed to represent the number of cubic feet contained in the stack. Divide this by 512—the estimated number of cubic feet per ton, and the quotient will represent the number of tons in the stack.

The accuracy of this rule varies according to conditions and particularly according to the length of time that the stack has been standing but for generalities it will do very well.

A Little Story in Progress in the Subject of Street Illumination

How public opinion has changed on the subject of artificial lighting in one century is shown by the following translation from an old German newspaper. The article, which is a tirade entitled "Arguments Against Light"—amusing enough to us now, but taken in dead earnest in its day—appeared in the Cologne, Germany, Zeitung for March 28th, 1816. It shows how far we have progressed in ninety-eight years:

"The illumination of streets at night is objectionable for the following reasons:

"1—From the theological standpoint. Artificial illumination is an attempt to interfere with the divine plan of the world, which has preordained darkness during night time.

"2—From the juridical standpoint. Those people who do not want light ought not to be compelled to pay for its use.

"3—From the medical standpoint. The emanations of illuminating gas are injurious. Moreover illuminated streets would induce people to remain later out of doors, leading to an increase in ailments caused by colds.

"4—From the moral standpoint. The fear of darkness will vanish and drunkenness and depravity increase.

"5—From the viewpoint of the police. The horses will get frightened and the thieves emboldened.

"6—From the point of view of national economy. Great sums of money will be exported to foreign countries.

"7—From the point of view of the common people. The constant illumination of streets by night will rob festive illuminations of their charm."

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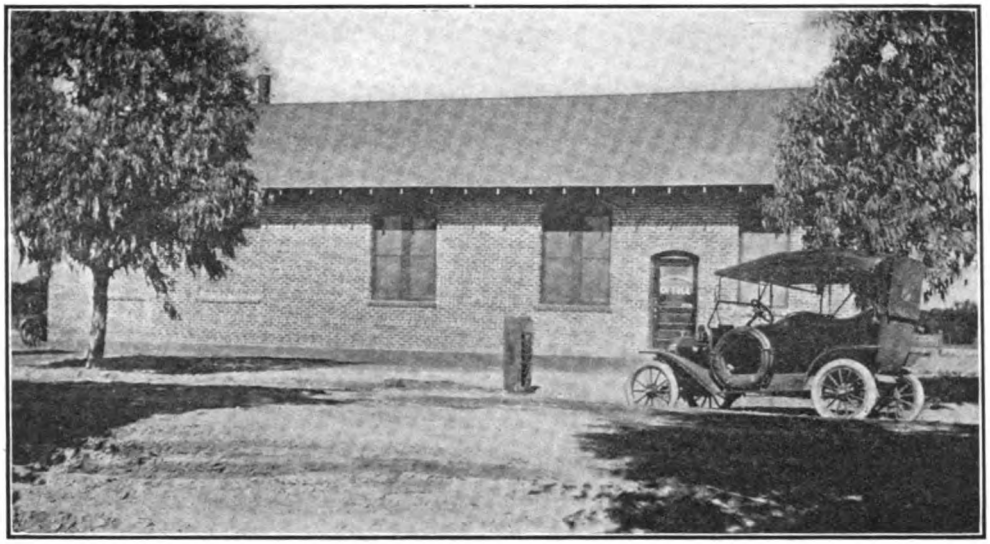

The Madera Co-operative Creamery

New Co-Operative Creamery at Madera Proving to be Excellent Community Builder

No enterprise to be established in recent years in the thriving county of Madera has created the interest that has been taken in the Madera Co-operative Creamery. This enterprise, which as the name implies is strictly on the co-operative basis, has instantly appealed to the new-idea farmer, and that it already has exerted a highly beneficial influence in increasing the returns from Madera County dairying and has also caused the establishment of many new dairy herds, are some of the reasons why the commercial interests of the county are so well pleased with its operation to date.

What dairying and its allied creamery business will do toward building up a community is now being given an excellent illustration in Madera. In the short time the creamery has been in operation, each month has shown a very healthy increase in the amount of business, both in volume and in returns to the creamery and dairymen.

But the most satisfying result has been the increased demands for dairy lands and the almost immediate importation of additional dairy herds. In one week alone, after the establishment of the creamery, the Co-operative Land and Trust Company, which is disposing of the attractive Fairmead farm lands, is reported to have sold $50,000 worth of acreage in this tract which is to be put into alfalfa for dairying purposes. This rapidly growing Fairmead territory is now said to be supplying more than half of the butterfat of the county. During a period of three weeks, shortly after the creamery was in operation, more than 200 cows were brought into the district from points without the county.

The creamery is the result of a popular move on the part of the people of the county, fostered by the Madera County Chamber of Commerce. The Merchants' Association of Madera also got behind the movement and when the activity was launched all of the interests of the county were united in its support. The finances were obtained on a stock selling basis, each purchaser not being allowed more than one share, the value of which was placed at $100.

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Scores of contributors came forward and all of the subscribers have since been satisfied with the sound business merit of their investment.

The first action of the subscribers was to name a board of directors in whom the responsibility of the business policy of the enterprise was placed. This board is composed of the following: W. C. Tighe, Robert Turrey, E. J. B. Burgess, G. E. Ripperdan and R. L. Cox. The finances of the new concern arranged for, the directors at once secured a manager to assume charge of the active operation of the enterprise, and they made a happy selection in securing Allan R. Bates, formerly of Modesto and well known throughout dairy circles of the state.

Mr. Bates had full charge of the erection of the creamery plant and under his direction a most complete building was put up, embodying all of the most progressive ideas in the manufacturing and handling of the product. The plant is located at F and Second streets in the city of Madera. The foundation and floor are of concrete and cement, and the walls of the structure of brick. It is 37½ feet in width and 72 feet in length, and due to the economical arrangement of the working space of the interior, is able to handle a large volume of business each day. The business office, laboratory, cleaning and sterilizing rooms and store rooms are arranged along the south side of the building. Connecting is the weighing room, which adjoins the delivery platform where the dairymen deposit their full cans and receive the empties. The working room takes up the remainder of the interior. It is almost square in shape and enjoys the best of ventilation and light. The apparatus is of the most improved design and is entirely automatic in its operation, the product not being touched by hand from the time it enters the ripener until it leaves the cutter moulded and printed. The ripener is of the 1914 Jensen model and the cutter a Simpson.

Electricity is used in the operation of the plant, a 25 horsepower Westinghouse motor supplying all of the motive power necessary for the present. As an extraordinary precaution an auxiliary boiler plant was built in which is able to be used either coal or oil for fuel.

Last month more than $4500 in checks was distributed to the dairymen of the county, which represented their returns from more than 500 pounds of butter daily output from the factory. These figures were a very substantial increase over the previous month.

All of Madera County is taking a just pride in the new enterprise and the desire to encourage the home industry is noticeable on every hand. Dealers and householders have been prevailed upon to call for their home butter and the increasing demands have been very gratifying to the directors of the creamery.

The illustration in community building, which is being given by this enterprise in Madera County, has already attracted the attention of progressive citizens and organizations in other parts of the state, and its successful operation is indeed an excellent tribute to the faith of the people supporting it with their own enterprise and their community interests.

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Possibilities of Vegetable Growing and the Importance of Seed Selection

By F. P. HOGAN, Principal of Fowler Grammar School

One of the greatest assets of the successful gardener is knowing that the seeds from which he expects to develop his vegetables were grown under climatic and soil conditions similar to his own; that plant life behaves differently when moved from one climate to another, and that all plant life will slowly evolve and accept new conditions, if such conditions are not too marked in climatic change at first.

A vegetable successfully grown along the costal region, where the weather is cool and the relative humidity high, will nearly always prove a failure if taken to a semi-arid locality, no matter how much irrigation the plant is given; and it will not thrive, as the roots are not capable of containing enough water to encourage growth and supply the enormous evaporation at the same time. The leaves cannot adjust themselves to this evaporation only through a long process of evolution. Hence the theory of climatic adaptability.

We occupy a semi-arid strip of country very rich in the chemical entities which promote plant growth; such is true of all desert regions, as excessive rainfall has not carried away in solution the plant food. The only drawback to such a location is the excess in alkaline salts, which can more or less be controlled.

During a few months of the year only is evaporation normal; hence to be successful in gardening it will be necessary to use this period to advantage and also to have seeds grown under as nearly similar conditions as we possess.

For four years I have experimented, proving the above theories conclusively. I first bought seeds grown under dissimilar conditions, and was not entirely successful.

After careful consideration, my seeds were gotten from Los Angeles, where I found conditions approaching this climate more nearly. I found the move satisfactory, the percentage of failures reducing themselves to a minimum. Had seeds been used from Washington, the percentage of failures would have been more apparent, and the greater the difference in climate the less possibility of success.

For gardening to reach its highest development and occupy a position in this valley as a wealth producer with fruit, alfalfa and grain, it will be necessary for some scientific seedmen to grow the seeds from which our vegetables are to be developed in some central San Joaquin location, and experiment largely with the adaptability of varieties to this section; and also to evolve those that are not capable of enduring the dry heat until it is possible for them to do so.

Cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and vegetables of their nature will not thrive here during the summer months. By experimentation it would soon be possible to evolve a variety that would do well. Until Los Angeles developed the Wimmigstad and Scott's Cross cabbage, cabbage culture was a a standstill through the summer months, but these varieties proved that one variety will succeed where others of the same vegetable fail.

This may also be said of the legumes; navy and Lima beans will not endure the heat of this central location, but black-eyed peas and Tepary beans will. The Tepary is now acclimated by reason of its endurance to the Arizona summer weather. It ought to prove a source of wealth to growers of this valley.

The light of day is soon to be realized in this country, and the economic wealth will not only be evidenced in orchards and vineyards, but also from

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intensively cultivated small areas that are planted to vegetables, produced from San Joaquin Valley grown seeds.

The individual who first realizes these facts and gets busy will develop a lucrative business that will expand with increasing agricultural development of this valley.

Here's a Story to Interest Every Man Who Has Dreams of Owning a Farm

(From the Bakersfield Californian)

If you live in the city and decide that the simple life and country life is the real thing, correspond with A. C. Limbaugh of Lost Hills and if you want to spend an enjoyable day at an interesting place, visit the Limbaugh ranch.

Limbaugh has an alfalfa patch that he cuts every twenty days and uses the green feed for poultry. At the present time he is putting in forty acres to Egyptian wheat which is a fast growing crop and can be cut every thirty days. He has also succeeded in successfully growing 250 cotton plants. The seeds were brought from Mrs. Limbaugh's home in Kentucky and they are elated at the success they have had.

Last year Limbaugh had a fine crop of twenty acres of wheat and twenty acres of barley besides a big truck garden.

Mr. Limbaugh came to Lost Hills three years ago and settled on this land and spent about $4,000 on the property and recently had an offer of $20,000.

Before the fire Mr. Limbaugh was one of the prominent real estate operators in San Francisco and after losing most of his property in the fire he then moved to Long Beach where he got the "land bug" and bought a ranch at Mojave near the famous Hat Ranch. He disposed of this property and returned to Los Angeles where he heard about Lost Hills. He came here and took up a desert entry of 320 acres that he has since converted into a modern farm.

California Ranked Second in Production of Hay During the Present Season

California farmers produced 5,242,000 tons of tame or cultivated hay during 1914, according to the preliminary estimates made public the first of the month by the United States Department of Agriculture. The yield last year was 3,600,000 tons. California ranks second with other states in the production of tame hay. The product is selling for an average of $7.20 per ton, compared with $13.30 per ton in 1913. The yield per acre this season is 1.95 tons and the quality is not as good as that of the average crop of the past ten years.

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VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

The farm bureaus of San Joaquin County are securing selected alfalfa seed for their members.

At the recent sale in Hanford thirty thoroughbred Holstein-Friesians sold for an even $10,000, or an average of $333.33 a head.

A return of $4,000 from a twenty-acre crop of rice is expected by A. M. Woosley from his place north of McFarland.

Stanislaus County is now organizing units of the farm bureau preparatory to obtaining the appointment of a county farm adviser.

The barley market holds steadily at $1 for standard and sales are growing more numerous. However, a sale of 25,000 sacks of brewing barley was recently made at $1.05. Most all of the crop is now in the warehouses.

The apple growers of the mountain section of Madera County planned a show for the latter part of this month. This section of the valley is fast developing into one of the best apple growing regions in the state.

Alfalfa growers in the Tipton, Pixley and Poplar districts of Tulare County, who are pumping by electricity and using the reservoir system of irrigation, are soon to enjoy the sport of bass fishing, as arrangements have been completed with the Porterville Fish and Game Commission for the planting of black bass in the irrigating reservoirs of these localities.

The farmers of McFarland, through their branch of the Kern County Farm Bureau, are selling their hay on the Los Angeles market at a very satisfactory price. Their business is being looked after by an agent, one of their number, who goes to Los Angeles and personally obtains the orders. Eleven dollars a ton f. o. b. Los Angeles is the figure that the McFarland hay is commanding. The first two weeks this selling plan was in operation twenty-five carloads were shipped to the southern market from the colony.

The farmers in the locality of Kerman have taken over the alfalfa mill at that place to grind sufficient meal for their own uses. The mill was operated by the owners two months this season, during which 2215 tons was ground. Approximately $12,000 was distributed for hay and wages. The farmers are now paying rental for the mill, are paying labor charges and are furnishing their own sacks.

The California granite works of Rocklin will move its plant to Porterville shortly, and begin operations in the quarries at the base of Rocky Hill. Sixteen acres of granite land have been purchased in addition to the quarries. The company expects to bring at least one hundred families with it from Rocklin. When the plant begins operations in Porterville, that city will have one of the largest plants of its kind in California.

Horned pigs, not in a side show, but in a farm yard, have made their appearance at the ranch of A. J. Phillips in the Oakdale district, east of Laton. The horned pigs are four in number and appeared in a litter of twelve otherwise normal Poland Chinas which were born on the Phillips ranch a short time ago. The horns are single and appear in the middle of the animals' foreheads as short bony protuberances.—Laton Argus.

Santa Maria reports that the shipment of beans will amount to 250,000 sacks this year; 300,000 sacks of sugar, and 200,000 sacks of oats, barley and wheat, and 1200 acres in alfalfa are other items. One dairy alone is shipping 900 pounds of butter daily. The shipment of crude oil from the Santa Maria oilfield amounted to 328,000 barrels during the month of September, 1914.

The honey crop of Kings County was about 130 tons this year. The highest price offered this year was four cents, which is the lowest price given in many seasons past.

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VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

The members of the farm bureaus of Madera County are figuring on the establishment of a co-operative store similar to the one in operation in Ukiah.

The West Side Cow Testing Association, which began the year with a list of 600 cows to test, now has more than 1,600.

Pomegranates have been shipped by the carload to the east from Tulare County during the present month.

A proposition of a San Francisco company to establish a hog ranch at Kerman and turn off 10,000 porkers annually is under way.

The San Luis Obispo County Chamber of Commerce (Leigh H. Irvine, secretary) has organized the San Luis Obispo County and San Joaquin Valley Highway Association to build a modern automobile road from some point in San Luis Obispo County to another in the San Joaquin Valley.

A polo pony ranch is one of the latest of the new enterprises of Tulare County. A Southern California breeder of this class of stock has had a string during the summer months in the hills near Three Rivers, and he has announced his intention of establishing a permanent farm.

Twenty acres of spineless cactus will be one of the developments of the rapidly growing Lost Hills agricultural section during the coming season. A. E. Eckels, who has just made final proof on his desert entry, expects to make a success of the venture. He is also planting forty acres to grain.

James Price has seven-eighths of an acre of almond trees on his ranch which are three and four years old, from which he has this year marketed $93 worth of nuts. The trees have grown without any irrigation whatever until this year. As the trees do not reach maturity until eight to ten years old, it is estimated that the yield will eventually be from five to eight times as large as this, the first year's crop.—Woodlake Echo.

After having taken one crop of twenty-six sacks of corn per acre from forty acres of land on his ranch near Woodville, George N. Stockton is now promised a second crop as large or larger than the first in the same season from new stocks grown from the same roots. Some of the first corn was cut early and the second growth is now well headed and nearly ripe. The second growth on the land from which the first cutting was taken later is also well headed, but may be nipped by the frost before it ripens.

The California Associated Raisin Company will feature a special Christmas package of raisins for the holiday trade and arrangements have already been made to carry on an advertising campaign in valley papers to boost these special packages as suitable Christmas gifts. The package will consist of 7½ pounds of three varieties of raisins in attractive cartons in a special container. The container will be decorated with holly and mistletoe and made as neat in appearance as possible. These packages will be sent prepaid to any address in the United States and Canada for $1. The company is now conducting a national advertising campaign, using the nation's greatest dailies and periodicals in exploiting the California raisin.

A small drayload of pumpkins, squashes and casabas were shipped by Secretary George T. McCabe of the Stanislaus Exposition Commission to San Diego early in the month to be placed in the San Joaquin Valley building at the exposition. One pumpkin weighed 120 pounds. It was grown by Howard Huls at his ranch north of Modesto. The squash were of the crook-neck varieties from Wood Colony and Hughson ranches. The casabas were grown by an Armenian, H. J. Samuelson of the Westport section. Samuelson is growing casabas for seed and realizes from 50 cents to $1 per pound for the product.

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VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Experiments with Sudan grass have been successful in Merced County.

The annual farmers' institute will be held next month at Kerman.

Kern County estimates its crop of oranges this season at more than 20,000 boxes.

Chestnuts are beginning to become an important crop in the Redbanks territory of Tulare County.

A hen, owned by Carl Tout, on his ranch at Orange Cove, has made a most remarkable record in the egg product. The hen, which is of the White Rock variety, has laid an egg each day for six weeks and on the last two days has laid two eggs.

Los Angeles land owners are to experiment in rice culture near Cottonwood station in the Weed Patch district of Kern County. They have arranged for 320 acres and are said to be progressing with their plans for planting.

J. H. Knouff, who owns ten acres of vineyard near Grangeville, certainly got a phenomenal yield this year. The vineyard produced 18½ tons of muscat raisins, which were sold to the Associated at $65 per ton, or a total of $1,202.50. This netted him $120.25 per acre.

A load of fine large ears of Indian corn, something of a curiosity here, passed through town on Wednesday, enroute for Selma, where it had been sold. The corn was raised on the island by C. F. Brown, and was sold at $27.50 per ton on the ear, which, if we figure correctly, is 77 cents per bushel. This load of splendid corn shows what can be done here if desired.—Kingsburg Recorder.

The barley market has been loosening up some and growers in this and adjoining counties are wearing a smile for the first time in several months. The first relief to local ranchers came the end of October when J. M. Oliver, agent for the commission firm of Girvin & Eyre of San Francisco, began purchasing at a dollar net. For the two days, Friday and Saturday, he bought about 75,000 sacks and enriched the county about $60,000. The commission house refused to handle any more until after the election, but Mr. Oliver thinks they will resume again in a few days. J. D. Wood, agent for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and J. R. McHenry, agent for the Oakdale Milling Co., have made few purchases so far.—Merced Star.

According to Postmaster T. E. Klipstein, the population of the city of Bakersfield is 18,009. This figure was obtained by figuring the number of stops made by carriers and then using multiples. The six rural carriers serve 3600 persons, making the total population served by the Bakersfield postoffice about 21,609.

To prove that dates can be profitably raised in Fresno County, Wm. R. Nutting, who is promoting a date raising corporation, exhibited in Fresno during the month several bunches of dates grown on Fresno County palms. The fruit was excellent in appearance and taste.

On December 10, the California Associated Raisin Company will pay a dividend of five per cent to the stockholders of the company. Reports of the company's finances showed that $350,000 will be distributed to the raisin growers of the state in addition to the contract prices already paid out to them. The five per cent dividend will amount to about $50,000.

E. U. Combs of Visalia, representing the San Joaquin Beet Sugar Company, announced that farmers of McFarland will plant 500 acres to sugar beets this month and next. The concern intends to build a $2000 beet dump. A similar acreage is expected at Wasco. Farm Adviser R. R. Mack of Kern County has had considerable experience in sugar beet raising and expects to be able to give the ranchers considerable advice in this particular industry.

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The new steel bridge across the San Joaquin River at Power House No. 1

New Steel Bridge in Use Across San Joaquin River Above Power House No. 1

Sunday, October 25th, the new steel bridge across the San Joaquin River above Power House No. 1 was completed and ready for traffic.

The bridge was constructed under the supervision of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation with funds supplied by this corporation, the United States Forestry Service and the county of Madera. D. L. Wishon, engineer in the service of this company, designed the structure and personally supervised its construction.

The steel structure is 130 feet in length and consists of two spans, a main span 100 feet in length and an auxiliary span on the north approach of 30 feet in length. At either end is a wooden approach substantially built on piles, which make the total length of the structure considerably greater than the above figure. The floor of the bridge is 55 feet above low water at the spans.

Work was begun on the structure in August but was held back from time to time by frequent delay in the delivery of the steel, and now that it is in commission it is proving to be a great convenience to persons having business in that locality. Ranchers on both sides of the river, members of the forestry service, power company and other interests in the region are now using it to excellent advantage.

It is on the main Auberry road between Auberry and Northfork where the river is the boundary between Fresno and Madera counties. Hence one approach is anchored on the Fresno

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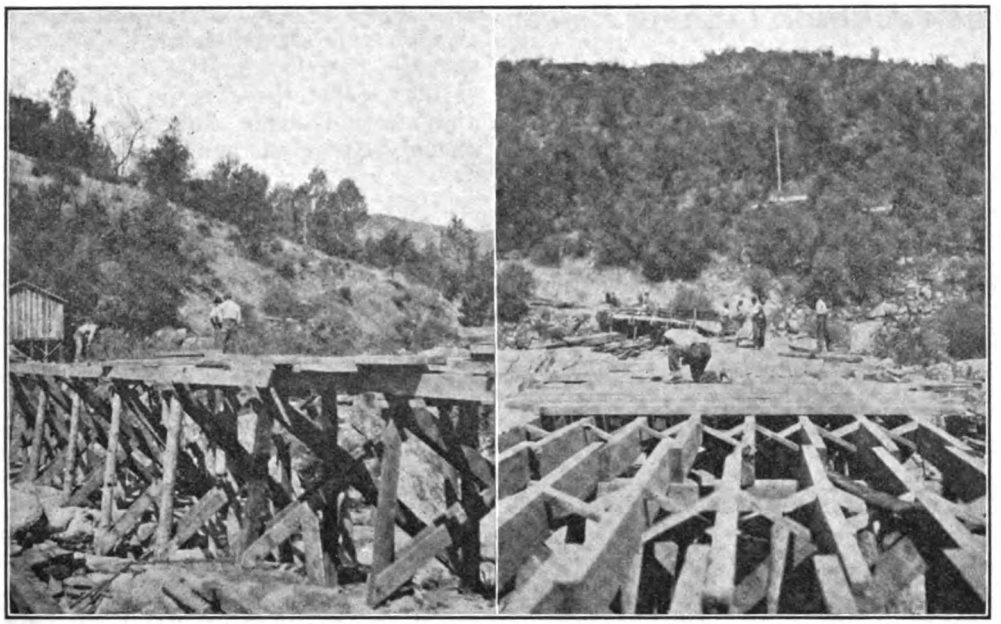
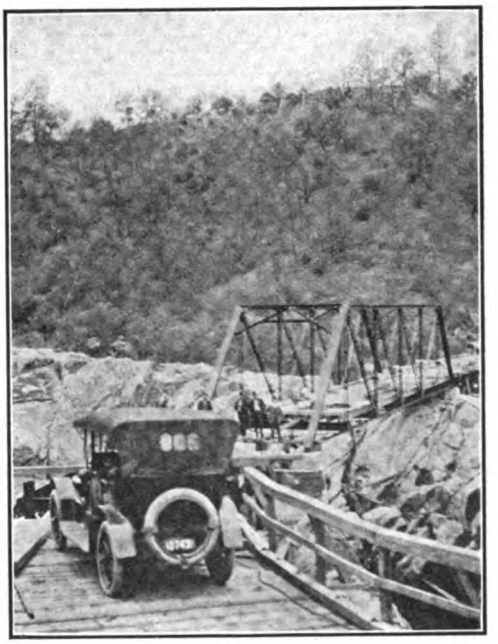


Scene during the building of the approaches of the bridge

side and the other on the Madera side. It is well constructed and has been built for the purpose of accommodating all kinds of teaming for years to come.

There is no bridge across the San Joaquin River in this section of the valley that will be used more or will be more appreciated than this new bridge above the power house, and it undoubtedly will be a more used avenue of traffic than the very popular Friant bridge.

There is a perfect grade and very excellent roadbed on the highway on the Madera side of the river, between the bridge and Northfork, and it is to be hoped, and all of the residents of that locality are trusting, that the supervisors of Fresno County will do their part and provide a fitting grade and roadbed between the bridge and Auberry.



The bridge as seen from one of the approaches

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San Joaquin Light & Power Magazine

Published in the Interest of the Consumers and Employees of the San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation.

I. W. ALEXANDER, Editor and Manager

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VOL. II NOVEMBER, 1914 NO. 11

Thanksgiving

"Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors, or so equipped to serve themselves and all mankind."—President Woodrow Wilson in his Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Belgian Refugees Would Make Desirable Settlers

The California Development Board is fathering a movement to bring Belgian refugees to California and settle them upon the productive but now untilled lands of this state. The movement is meeting with a hearty response and from everywhere over the state have come replies to the Board's request for information regarding lands suitable for settlement. Committees are at work listing the best available lands and arranging the finances for the undertaking. Some of the state's most progressive and influential citizens are on these committees and it is to be hoped that their efforts will meet with success. The Belgian, unquestionably, would make a most welcome addition to the people of California. Their thrift and industry made their nation one of the most substantial in Europe, until the calamity of the present war befell it. Their agricultural class have no superiors in farming. It is their type of settler that California and the San Joaquin Valley need and if they come there is no doubt that they would make fine citizens and would be of great benefit to the country.

Name Your Farm—It Pays To Advertise

The custom of naming the farm is spreading all over the United States. Farmers are not naming their places for mere sentiment's sake, although that has a lot to do with the choice of names. The farmer is beginning to recognize the advertising value that a good farm name creates.

Why don't you advertise, Mr. Farmer?

Get a name for your farm and then advertise your farm by that name. Suppose you choose the name Palm Cluster. Then buy under the name Palm Cluster; sell under the name of Palm Cluster; have your butter marked Palm Cluster; print Palm Cluster on your berry boxes; have your eggs marked Palm Cluster; paint Palm Cluster on your wagon boxes, and have Palm Cluster printed on your letterheads and envelopes. It won't be long before the name of your farm is known and the people will be calling for your products. The town merchant advertises and the farmer can just as well advertise his butter, eggs and produce.

So far the state of Iowa is probably the leader in this movement, but in many places in the San Joaquin Valley, particularly in the citrus belts, the owners of properties are fast adopting the practice.

Why Every Farm Should Be Self-Sustaining

In a circular sent out to farmers and business men in the cotton states, the Department of Agriculture urges cotton farmers to grow their own food instead of attempting to obtain through cotton the money required for necessities. In some sections of the south,

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thousands of small farmers are said to be facing actual hunger this winter through the falling off of the cotton demand.

The department urges the farmer to grow less cotton and devote some of his attention to the raising of garden truck and cattle, hogs and poultry. This would prove a remedy for the over-production of cotton and at the same time would increase the self-reliance and efficiency of the farmer. In such times, as these in the south, the farmer who specializes in any one product is at a precarious disadvantage. Diversified farming, if only to the extent that the farm is made self-sustaining, furnishes the cheapest method of operation and the most helpful. In the south diversified farming would undoubtedly open an avenue of more profitable income than the present method of the production of a single staple. And this is a lesson, too, that many California farmers might well profit from. How often is it that you see the farmer come to town to buy his butter and fresh vegetables and meats? Is it any wonder that many places refuse to pay? By a little work each day there could easily be enough vegetables, butter and other of the necessities of life for home consumption and some extra for the nearest market.

Food Product Exports By Water Increase

The exports of California produce through the port of San Francisco have increased more than 100 per cent since the European war began.

For October San Francisco sent a little more than $8,000,000 worth of goods to Europe, an advance of over $1,000,000 over September and double the amount sent in the corresponding period last year.

San Francisco sent more than $5,000,000 worth of freight to eastern ports via the Panama Canal in October, most of the goods going to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. September's total was $1,000,000 less than this figure.

The heavy contributing factors to this great increase in California exports are wheat, barley, beans, canned and dried fruit, and many cargoes of apples and citrus fruits. Every day from three to six ships leave San Francisco harbor loaded to the gunwales with the California harvest.

Of the foreign countries, England has been taking the majority of the exports, with France a close second. Norway and Sweden have taken a big share, and trade with those two countries is steadily on the increase, according to customs officials.

Shipping and lumber men predict that when the demand for lumber in the Atlantic ports assumes its old-time proportions, the saw mills of the Pacific Coast will begin to work overtime. It is believed that all steamers plying between here and the Atlantic seaboard via the canal will have no trouble in securing full cargoes of lumber, because of the cheap rates through the water cutoff.

Among the increases the notable commodities are: Wine, shipments of which by the isthmus have been increased 50 per cent; canned salmon, of which nearly $1,000,000 worth went through the canal from San Francisco in October of this year, as compared with about $250,000 in October, 1913; raisins, shipments of which have been quadrupled, and prunes, of which the shipments have been doubled.

In canned fruit alone the shipments through the canal this October have amounted to $1,039,340 in value, as compared with $270,504 worth that were transshipped across the isthmus in the same month last year.

When it is realized that more than $3,000,000 worth of additional tonnage left San Francisco by sea in one month for eastern seaboard ports, the benefits of the canal to California become a matter of fact, and no longer a subject of speculation and prophecy.

These are benefits that are distributed, and in which the producers will share.

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Electric Fans as Neccessary for Health and Comfort in Winter as in Summer

THERE is no excuse for the electric fan to be idle during the colder days of fall and winter when a cooling breeze is not required. There is a wide variety of useful work suitable for every fan motor every month of the year, winter as well as summer. It is now quite common for storekeepers to use electric fans to keep frost from their display windows. At a recent fire in a chemical store at Boston, electric fans were used to drive out the deadly fumes from the cellar so the firemen could successfully fight the blaze. And dozens of new and novel uses of the fan are announced every year.

The electric fan makes one of the best ventilators imaginable. Open any window a crack and place the fan so it will blow the air outdoors and it will free the living room of stale air, the kitchen from cooking odors, the cellar from mouldy, damp smells, etc. It will drive out impure air and suck in fresh air, it will effectively stir up and revive the air in any room. If the fan is placed so it will blow upon the steam or hot water radiator it will distribute the heat to all parts of the room and insure an even temperature.

Ridding the bath room of damp and odor after bathing is another useful task that the electric fan will perform for the housekeeper. The window should be open and the door shut while the fan is in operation so that the stale air is not driven into other parts of the house. In winter this process is especially beneficial. The steam and vapor rising from the water will condense when the temperature of the bath room falls and this moisture will soil, tarnish or otherwise damage the papering, fittings or furniture.

The mustiness of pantry or cupboards may be eliminated by the same means. Let the fan run for a few minutes on the sill of an open window to bring the supply of fresh air into the room. Then set it inside the pantry or cupboard to blow outwardly. In a brief space the odor and mustiness that may otherwise communicate themselves to one's food will disappear.

Some people owning a hot-air heater have experienced trouble at times in obtaining sufficient warmth in one room or another. It may be due to the direction of the wind or to a fault in the inclination of the distributing pipes. To open the cold air duct only minimizes the difficulty. A twelve-inch fan, placed where it will blow into this duct, will force the heated air through every pipe and solve a very unpleasant problem. While the fan is thus operated the outside inlet of the cold air duct may be closed, as the air of most basements is sufficiently clean and fresh to be used, with occasional renewals from out of doors.

The woman who has an electric fan can wash and dry her hair in less than half the time that is required to do it in the old way. She simply wrings the water from it, rubs her head briskly with a towel and then sits comfortably in front of the fan, which should be set so that it will blow over and across a radiator or register.

The experience of a supply man, while on a visit to an eastern city last winter, is interesting. He says:

"One day last winter, as I was walking through the snow-covered main street, with my coat collar buttoned up high for protection against the icy wind, my eye chanced to fall on a particular show window I was passing. The window attracted my eye because it was the only one nearby that was not almost entirely covered by frost. It was the only window in sight in which the goods on display could be seen.

"The first thing I saw in the window was a muffler of woven silk and wool, reminding me of my own unpro-

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tected neck. The suggestion was very timely and I stopped in and bought the muffler, taking the occasion to buy some collars and an attractive necktie that caught my fancy.

"'Your window is the only one I have been able to see into today,' I said to the clerk who waited on me.

"'Yes,' he replied, 'we have had no trouble with frost since we put our fan in the window.'

"'A fan, with the temperature below zero!' I exclaimed.

"'Oh, yes,' said the clerk, smiling; 'you see the fan keeps the air in motion and so prevents frost, which can only condense in a still atmosphere.'

"I looked in the window again on the way out and, sure enough, there in a corner, turned so that its breeze struck the window glass diagonally, stood an electric fan, its rapidly revolving blades sparkling in the winter sunshine. The glass of the window was absolutely free from frost, in distinct contrast to the fronts of neighboring stores."

Do not store away the electric fan for the winter. There is plenty of work for it and the cost of current is insignificant.

Such winter uses for a summer-time device makes the electric fan an all-the-year-round utility of great value.

Electric Plowing Has Been Successfully Demonstrated at Big Decrease in Cost

From experiments which have been conducted of late near Florence, Italy, it is reported to have been demonstrated conclusively that electric plowing has a direct advantage over all other mechanical methods of tilling the soil, reports Popular Mechanics. The small initial cost of the needed equipment, the low maintenance charge, and the efficiency derived from the energy consumed are cited as the points contributing to the success of the process. The work is done by a stationary apparatus consisting chiefly of a motor driven capstan and hauling cable. The running arrangement is composed of a truck hauling disc plows which cut to a depth of between 18 and 20 inches, and which will plow approximately 89 acres before it is necessary to change the position of the stationary plant. The cost of the work, with the power rate set at about the average kilowatt-hour charge in this country, was estimated to be about one-half that of plowing the same area, and about two-thirds the expense of plowing with steam.

California Ranks Fourth in Banking Strength

The combined assets of the state banks of California on June 30, 1914, were $745,221,700.08, an increase in assets over the previous year of an aggregate of $39,404,358.28, so reports the State Bank Commissioner. California now ranks fourth in banking strength of all the states in the Union.

California Vegetable Growers Build Up a Big Industry

The market for California vegetables is steadily growing. It is claimed that $5,000,000 a year is paid to California vegetable growers. The growing of celery in the vicinity of Palo Alto is being successfully carried on, about 35,000 heads per week being shipped from three fields.

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Of Interest in the Sierra National Forest

From the Sierra Ranger—The Quarterly Bulletin of the Sierra National Forest—Issued at the Headquarters, Northfork, California

It looks as if the current fiscal year would be an exceedingly lean one on the Sierra Forest, both from the standpoint of receipts and that of expenditures. The timber market is about as dead as it can be, and therefore timber sales on the Forest are at a standstill. On account of the extraordinarily severe fire season all over the United States, expenditures on the National Forests must be curtailed, in order to provide for a probable deficit. This all of course means that the strictest economy will have to be practiced, and in order to offset the curtailment to some degree, the field men must needs make the best possible use of their time.

In August a memorial to Louis Margolin, in the shape of a bronze tablet, was placed on a cliff of rock near the Ross Crossing of Dinkey Creek. The tablet reads:

> To remember Louis Margolin,
> who lost his life near this spot,
> June 10, 1914, in the line of
> duty.
> (By his friends in the Service)

Forest Ranger Jordan has been selected for the position of Deputy Supervisor of this Forest, effective November 1. Assistant Ranger Frank Price has been promoted to the grade of Forest Ranger and assigned as District Ranger in charge of the Pine Ridge District.

Forest Examiner Birch finished up the field end of the reconnaissance in the middle of September and is now engaged in compiling the data and getting out the final report. The following statement suffices to show what was done:

Total area covered, 41,590 acres.

Approximate total stand of timber estimated, 780,570 M. feet. B. M.

Total cost per acre (not incl. office work yet to be done), $0.061 per acre.

If the reconnaissance plans for next year are approved, the areas of comparatively available timber on this Forest will have been covered.

Roy H. Blood resigned his position as stenographer and typewriter September 1. George F. Leslie, previously with the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, was appointed temporarily to the position on that date, and Mr. Leslie expects to go up against the examination for stenographer and typewriter in November.

The State of California divides its share of the receipts from the sale of National Forest resources in each year among the counties, on the basis of the relation of the National Forest acreage of each National Forest from which the money is received.

The new steel bridge across the San Joaquin River above Power House No. 1, constructed from funds furnished jointly by Madera County, the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, and the Forest Service, was completed and ready for traffic on October 25.

Recent experiments indicate that round timbers of all the pines, of Engolman spruce, Douglas fir, tamarack, and western larch, can be readily treated with preservatives, but that firs, hemlocks, redwood and Sitka spruce, in the round, do not take treatment easily. This information should be of value to persons who contemplate preservative treatment of round posts, poles or mine props.

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Grazing in North Fork District, throughout the past season seemed about normal, but cattle were fat and brought 12c and 13c per pound. All cattle have been taken off the summer ranges except a few strays in the Chiquito Basin which are being gathered now. Prospects of winter feed in the vicinity of Northfork are poor, as the fall rains, while enough to spoil the dry feed, were not sufficient to start the green feed.

It is rumored that the Pacific Light and Power Corporation is contemplating raising Shaver Lake by putting a dam a short distance below the old dam, with the idea of getting power for two more power houses on Stevenson Creek. A surveying party has been engaged running a flood line 100 feet above the present water level. If this is accomplished the village of Shaver, including the mill and Shaver Ranger Station, will be submerged.

During the grazing inspection trip which was taken with Supervisor Redington in August, a considerable amount of blackleg infestation was discovered among the cattle on the range. Steps were immediately taken to stop this infestation; the cattlemen's association sent a veterinary surgeon from Fresno to attend to vaccination; Ranger Parker and Guard Blake were detailed to assist the owner of the infected cattle in gathering the stock for vaccination and in burning carcasses. Since then the disease has entirely disappeared from the range.

Supervisor Redington has just been granted leave to enable him to go east in January and February, 1915, to give a course of 20 lectures on National Forest administration before the senior class of the Yale Forest School. He will also probably visit his Alma Mater, Dartmouth, and stop at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, at the University of Michigan Forest School at Ann Arbor, and at the University of Nebraska Forest School at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Brilliant Glow Surrounding High Tension Wires at Night Coins New Electrical Term

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High tension transmission lines can be plainly seen at night owing to a brilliant glow which surrounds the current carrying wires. This glow is called "corona effect," thus coining a new electrical term.

"Corona effect" consists of a continuous passage of energy through the air between conductors. With high potentials and insufficient spacing distances the energy losses may be an appreciable percentage of the total power transmitted. Corona effect is accompanied by a comparatively high pitched hissing sound and at night is visible as a luminous envelope of bluish light. Proper spacing of the lines is, therefore, of the greatest importance in order that the corona effect may be minimized. It has been found that the loss due to the corona effect takes place at a certain critical voltage. This voltage is variable, depending upon the individual line and atmospheric conditions.

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Some of the Things that Make Trouble for the Boys Who Maintain Service

The troubles of the dispatchers and operators are varied and many and during these long cold winter evenings when there happens to be a flicker in your lights, or if the power should suddenly go off for an instant, it would be interesting if you could look out along the lines and see what was the cause of this sudden disturbance. To guard against these interruptions and to maintain as near as possible a perfect service, is why the company maintains a large staff of patrolmen, watchmen, dispatchers, switchmen and operators who are always on duty every hour in the twenty-four, and keep constantly under their surveilance every foot of the hundreds of miles of transmission and distribution lines.

If it were ordinary breakdowns that caused these slight interruptions, the company could at once dispense with the greater part of this service staff, because the interruptions from this source are nil, due to efficient operation. The trouble is always caused by the unexpected. Were this not true, constant perfection in apparatus and machinery would insure perfect service and make the maintenance of the big service crew unnecessary.

But when trouble hits the line, it may be caused by the most trivial of incidents, and before it is found out it may have caused a great amount of damage and inconvenience. It is for this reason that the corps of expert operators and patrolmen are continually on the anxious seat, their eyes, ears and noses ever vigilant for the slightest untoward indication.

If when you are comfortably enjoying your paper before a blazing fireplace, one of these cold winter nights, your reading lamp suddenly flickers for the fraction of an instant, you may at once know that in a dozen or more operating and patrol stations, there are trusty and ever-watchful boys with switch levers in hand ready to put forth heroic efforts to keep that light from going out. These faithful workers take the greatest kind of chances. Danger has no place in their makeup and they go to the furthest ends to keep "the juice on."

But there are times, however, when human vigilance and endeavor are utterly powerless. Not many nights ago a turkey, which was being fattened for the Thanksgiving table at Strathmore, decided that the switching rack of the Strathmore substation offered a more comfortable roosting place than the old rafters in the barn, so Mr. Gobbler unhesitatingly flew onto the rack. There was a sputter, a crackle and Mr. Turkey was no more. He was done to a brown turn. And likewise several lines which were rendered out of commission by the short circuit. The inconvenience caused by this trouble could be blamed on no one but the turkey. If a stray turkey wants to roost on a switching rack, he is going to do it and man must suffer for the folly of this majestic bird.

In the Crane Valley district one evening not long ago a hungry fox picked up the scent of a fat little cottontail and in a few minutes his keen nose had guided him to the lair of the rabbit. The bunny in the meantime took to his heels and the fox gave chase. The rabbit saw a black object on the ground which appeared to be a place of refuge. In desperation he made a leap for it. There was a flash, a flame and the next moment all that remained of the little rabbit was a charred carcass. He had become tangled up with a transformer and several circuits, which it was feeding, were suddenly bereft of light. Here again the animal instinct of self preservation was the innocent cause of human inconvenience.

On a pole in the Dinuba district is a piece of special construction in the

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form of two dead heads connected by a jumper. One day a hawk squirmed under the jumper. He was immediately burned to a crisp and the line was put out of commission.

A team of runaway horses crashed into a pole in Armona and until the wreckage was cleared away the town was without power. The pole was severed as neatly as if it had been cut with a saw. By swerving a fraction of a foot the frightened animals would have missed the pole.

Builders of a railroad bridge across the Kings River near Laton in felling a tree, were absent-minded and allowed the tree to fall in exactly the opposite direction from which it should have descended. The result was it lodged across a transmission line and carried the wires down to the ground.

Now that this is the open season for game birds and these wary little feathered objects are not very plentiful, there are always many disgruntled and disappointed hunters at the end of each day's excursion into the field, who wanting to give vent to their feelings and bring destruction to some object, invariably turn loose their heavily charged weapons on the insulators of power lines. Whether or not they realize the extent of damage that is caused by this recklessness, there is no apparent effort to stop it, despite the issuance of repeated warnings and the enactment of state laws to punish the infractors.

It is such incidents as these that supply the element of uncertainty in the operation and maintenance of perfect service. The real factors at fault are always without the reach of correction and the best that can be hoped for is the speedy rectification of what has been undone. Interruptions are always at a minimum, thanks to the untiring efforts of the service boys, and were the consumer to know the daily stories of these lads in the times of troublesome operation, there would be no longer any inclination to complain, but instead wonder that service is maintained as excellently as it is.

Eastern Tourists Will Be Greeted by Poppy Bordered Highway Next Spring

When the eastern tourists begin next year to use the Lincoln Highway and approach the western terminal at Oakland of the great transcontinental automobile road, they will finish their journey between mile after mile of California poppies, edged along the sides of the foothill boulevard that leads into Oakland with a fringe of blue lupines to set off the brilliant yellow of the poppies. The work of gathering the poppy seeds and planting them along the sides of the boulevard has been undertaken by many school children in Alameda County under the direction of Prof. Guy C. Smith of San Leandro, vice-president of the California Botanical Society. Most of the seed already has been collected, the children working hard during the summer, and the planting will be started as soon as the rains begin. California poppies are famed all through the east, but have been seen only in pictures. Their full glory will be shown on the last twenty miles of the highway, when the motorists will pass through a great lane of the beautiful blossoms.

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Not Their Fault

At a recent social affair the talk turned to sentimentalism, when Congressman Edward Gilmore of Massachusetts was reminded of a story about Uncle Josh.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"Josh," softly remarked the good woman, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"Ye don't say so, Maria," responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his corncob pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"Say, Maria," impressively demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two Rhode Island chickens fer what happened twenty-five years ago?"

Willing to Take a Chance

"I'd come over and kiss you, only I'm afraid of upsetting the boat."

"I can swim, Herbert!"

All the Bank's Fault

Mrs. Barrows was worried. That fact was evident to her husband, although she endeavored to maintain a cheerful manner. Before the evening meal was over, however, he discovered the cause of her anxiety.

"Will," said she, "I am very much afraid that my bank is in a bad way."

"How foolish, Mable! Don't let that cause you a moment's worry. Why, it's one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. Whatever got that idea into your head?"

"Well, it's very strange," replied Mrs. Barrows, still unconvinced, "for they've just returned a check of mine for $40 marked 'No funds.'"

Father's Reason

A doctor, on returning from a professional call, found a load of hay overturned near his home, and a young Swede busy trying to reload the hay on the rack. He invited the boy to jump in the buggy, go to his home and have some refreshments before finishing his job, but the Swede said. "No! I don't tank me fadder he lak it." After some urging he was driven to lunch at the doctor's home. But every once in a while he would break out with: "I don't tank my fadder he lak it." The doctor lost all patience with him and said: "I'd like to know what difference it makes to your father whether you are here taking lunch or down there pitching hay."

"Well," the boy replied, " you see, my fadder he be under de load of hay."

Just What Was in Mind

Magistrate: "Can't this case be settled out of court?"

Mulligan: "That's what we were trying to do, your honor, when the police interfered."

Too Cheap

"Majolica pitcher brings $655 in sale,' 'read Mrs. Fan.

"Huh!" sneered Mr. Fan, "he can't be much of a player."

More Coming

Distressed Damsel: "Oh, sir, catch that man! He wanted to kiss me."

Pensive Pedestrian: "That's all right. There'll be another along in a minute."

It keeps wives as busy providing for the inner man as it does husbands providing things for the outer woman.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Is it? Ask some of the fellows who happen to marry one.

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Fault of the War Department

"Atkins," said the sergeant angrily, "why haven't you shaved this morning?"

"Ain't I shaved?" asked Atkins in apparent surprise.

"No, you are not," insisted the sergeant, "and I want to know why."

"Well, you see," replied the soldier, "there was a dozen of us using the mirror and I must have shaved some other man."

Bushes and Roses

"Messalina, why is a poor baseball player like one who picketh rosebuds?"

"I know it not, dear Sappho."

"Because he goeth from bush to bush."

Some Swimmer

Two negro roustabouts at New Orleans were continually bragging about their ability as long-distance swimmers, and a steamboat man got up a match. The man who swam the longest distance was to receive five dollars.

The Alabama Whale immediately stripped on the dock, but the Human Steamboat said he had some business and would return in a few minutes. The Whale swam the river four or five times for exercise, and by that time the Human Steamboat returned. He wore a pair of swimming trunks and had a sheet-iron cook stove strapped on his back. Tied around his neck were a dozen packages containing bread, flour, bacon and other eatables. The Whale gazed at his opponent in amozement.

"Whar yo' vittles?" demanded the Human Steamboat.

"Vittles fo' what?" asked the Whale.

"Don't yo' ask me fo' nothin' on the way ovah," warned the Steamboat. "Mah fust stop is New York an' mah next stop is London."

Where It Hit

Judge—Where did the automobile hit you?

'Rastus—Well, judge, if I'd been carrying a license-numbah it would hab been busted to a thousand pieces."

Passing Compliments

An Irishman was sitting in a depot smoking, when a woman came, and sitting down beside him, remarked: "Sir, if you were a gentleman, you would not smoke here."

"Mum," he said, "if ye wuz a lady, ye'd sit farther away."

Pretty soon the woman burst out again: "If you were my husband, I'd give you poison."

"Well, mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if you wuz me wife, I'd take it."

Quite So

Judge: "What is your occupation, my man?"

Prisoner: "I am a truck-driver, your honor."

Judge: "You mean you are the driver of horses attached thereto."

Prisoner: "Yes, sir."

Judge: "You are charged with hitting this man on the face. Did you do it?"

Prisoner: "Certainly not!"

Judge: "What did you do then?"

Prisoner: "I hit him on the nasal organ attached thereto!"

A New Trait

In a certain neighborhood there resided an honest farmer, who was not easily swerved from the path of rectitude. He owned a horse which a couple of traders wished to possess. They called on the farmer and after some haggling gave him his price and drove off with the prize. They had scarcely gone three miles when the horse dropped dead in the road.

Seeing the farmer a few days later, they approached him with: "What kind of a horse was that you sold us the other day?"

"A good, all-'round horse, sirs."

"Yes, he was! He dropped down dead before we got three miles from home."

The farmer listened in open-mouthed astonishment, and then exclaimed: "Upon my word and honor, gentlemen, he never done that way for me."

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There Are Plenty of Others Without You

Don't imagine, my boy, if you throw up your job,
That the firm that employed you will fail,
That the whole office force in their anguish will sob
And the senior partner turn pale.
You are highly efficient and active and bright,
So you say. I'm unwilling to doubt you,
But the chances of all this are incredibly slight;
There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get mad with the girl, and to make her feel bad,
Fail to go for your usual call.
It's the truth, though I know it sounds awfully sad,
She may never miss you at all.
It's a mighty poor policy staying away,
Though I grant that at times she may flout you,
But I know that I'm in a position to say
There are plenty of others without you.

Don't get sore on the world and do something rash,
Not to speak of the good of your soul.
If you jump into the lake you make a small splash,
But you'll never leave much of a hole.
Don't expect folks to make such a terrible fuss
When they think very little about you,
And to use common language, aren't caring a cuss;
There are plenty of others without you.

—Live Issue.

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Fresno

The evening of November 6th Miss Grace Scott entertained at her home, 1543 L street, a few of her friends. Cards were played and refreshments enjoyed, after which music and dancing were indulged in. The house was very prettily decorated in pink and green, and in harmony with the color scheme the favors at the supper table were pink carnations. Miss Adeline Mittenthal proved to be the most adept at "500" and carried away the first prize at cards. Babe Walthall had the lowest score, but was fortunate in being rewarded with a handsome prize for consolation. Those who enjoyed the evening were Misses Mamie Sahm, Mamie Harrison, Adeline Mittenthal and Grace Scott and Messrs. Harry Kern, Babe Walthall, Ernest Eby and A. Shorthouse of Los Angeles.

Luke Glavinovich gave his friends a start when they picked up the paper on Friday morning, November 13th, and read that this well known employe had taken out a marriage license. On the same day he was married to Miss Lillian Heindrich and immediately after the ceremony the young couple took the train for San Francisco where they will make their home in the future, Luke having severed his connection with the company.

General Agent E. D. Farrow, Jr., returned from the coast counties November 16th and immediately left for San Francisco on business connected with several coast counties enterprises with which he is negotiating for power. Mr. Farrow upon his return will probably remain in the Fresno district for several weeks, having completed all of the preliminary work for the new Lompoc extension, which is now being built on the coast.

Auditor D. M. Speed accompanied Assistant General Manager A. Emory Wishon to the coast the middle of the month and after a day in the San Luis Obispo office went to San Francisco in connection with matters in his office.

Jack Frost, district agent at Selma, was a visitor in the Fresno office on several different occasions during the month, one of the trips having been necessitated by repairs to his Ford.

The merchants of Fresno are again working out their plans for the proposed electroiler system and within a short time it is expected that actual work on the handsome lighting plan will be under way.

Assistant General Manager E. B. Walthall addressed the Merchants' Association of Fresno the evening of Tuesday, November 10th, on the subject of lighting and rates. Mr. Walthall explained in detail the schedule of ratings in effect on the system of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, making clear to the merchants and others in attendance the manner in which the charges operate.

Assistant General Manager A. Emory Wishon went into the Adler Sanitarium in San Francisco the middle of the month to enter upon a two weeks' course of treatment for a stomach complaint from which he has long been a sufferer. Mrs. Wishon and two children remained in San Francisco during the time Mr. Wishon was under treatment.

Stirling B. Peart of the Pleasant Valley Farm was in Fresno during the month on business connected with the farm. Mr. Peart is now the proud owner of a little Ford stripped down for fast work. He finds it is of much assistance in covering distance on the west side plains.

Forest Supervisor Paul G. Redington was a visitor in the Fresno office from his headquarters at Northfork during the month.

In Crane Valley recently Elmer Gates, Mark Webster and Jim Buswell

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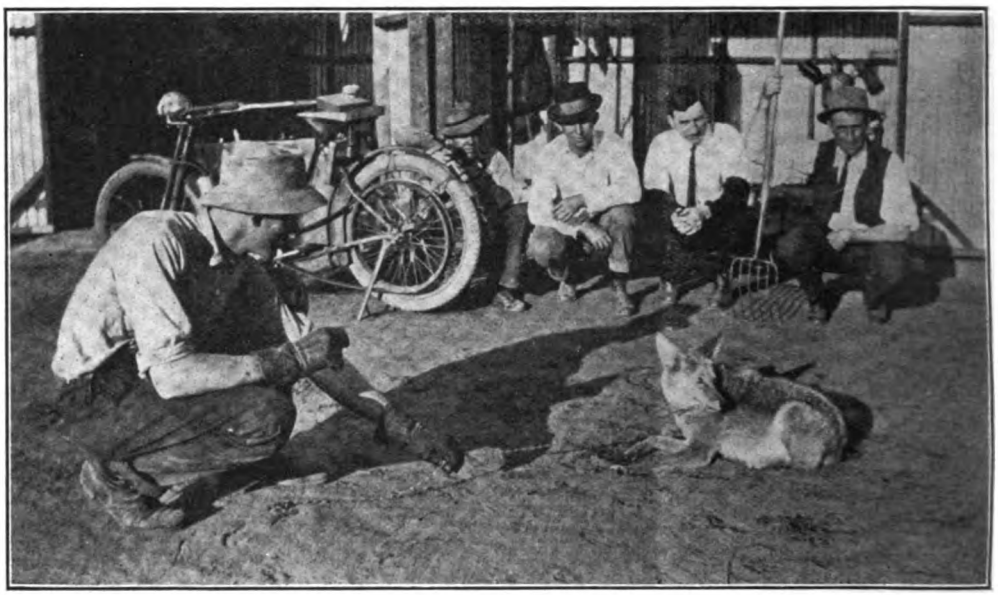
took a horseback ride to Chilcoot. That evening when Mrs. Gates set the table for supper she thoughtfully put a pillow in Mr. Buswell's chair.

General Superintendent E. A. Quinn was called to San Francisco during the month upon business concerning his department and upon his return he went to the coast counties to inspect the progress being made on the new Lompoc line.

General Manager A. G. Wishon was in the southern part of the system during the early part of the month and later made a brief trip to San Francisco.



Members of the Selma force enjoying their pet coyote. Casey McCrory has hold of the chain and seated watching the performance are, left to right, "Skeeter" Gilreaty, Pat Lee, L. D. Berg, and District Agent Jack Frost

General Storekeeper Dave Mason was on the coast during the month in connection with the materials for the new Lompoc extension.

An interesting story is going the rounds concerning Garage Foreman Zeke Johnston. Zeke has nothing to say.

A. Shorthouse and C. A. Marlin, members of the staff of the auditing firm of Price Waterhouse & Co., were in the Fresno office during the month and have since returned to their headquarters in Los Angeles. They made many pleasant acquaintances while in the Fresno office.

Traveling Auditors E. S. Erwin and C. C. Dickson returned to the Fresno office shortly after the first of the month and after a short stay here left for Dinuba, after which visit some time was spent in the Selma office.

Operator C. H. Pinney, who has been in charge of the Henrietta substation for some time past, has been transferred to the operating force of the Tule River power house to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Operator O. L. Dewalt.

Hugo Frank, formerly line patrolman in the northern district, has been appointed to the position of substation operator and is now in charge of the Henrietta station to succeed C. H. Pinney.

O. A. Wilson is now doing duty as line patrolman in the northern district, succeeding Hugo Frank.

O. S. Ambrose journeyed to San Francisco and Berkeley the middle of the month to attend the annual Stanford-California football game, and he was much pleased with his trip, as the

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wearers of the colors of his Alma Mater, Stanford, decisively defeated their opponents.

Chief Inspector J. M. Buswell made a trip to Crane Valley during the month and spent considerable time with Power House Superintendent Elmer Gates in going over the details in that district.

Mark Webster, after completing the transformer job in the Corcoran district, left for Power House No. 1 in the Crane Valley district the first of the month on a several weeks' job, after which he had a wiring job at the No. 3 power house to occupy his time.

J. A. Doose, superintendent of the Tule River power house, was in the Fresno office during the month getting acquainted with some of the boys with whom he has been working at long distance range for several months past.

Relief Operator P. C. McCorkle completed his regular round of the relief work the first of the month and took a vacation in the form of a trip to Big Creek to watch the operation of the big power house at that point before joining Substation Foreman McKenzie in his work of keeping the stations in perfect shape.

November 7th was the birthday of F. O. Scott and in honor of the occasion several of the boys at the tower connived with Mrs. Scott to spring a surprise on the popular foreman. Accordingly a party was arranged and the merrymakers succeeded in making the surprise complete. A very pleasant evening was spent at cards and games, after which refreshments consisting of sandwiches, cakes, coffee and many other delicacies were served. Some of the boys tried to put into effect the time-honored custom of dealing out a whipping to the one whose birthday was being celebrated, but Scott, who is well able to handle himself, defended his pride with marked ability. Those participating in the surprise were the Mesdames Graham, Jones, Rines, Regh, Hiff, Bolton, Headley and Swett and daughter; Messrs. Briggs, Bolton, Stockholm, Walsh, Platner, Johnston, Bosman, Graham, Jones, Rines, Swett, Bowse, Regh, Huff, Downey and Eaton.

District Agent C. M. McCardle was in the Fresno office during the month from his station at Dinuba.

District Agent R. Casad of Merced was in Fresno during the month while on his return from San Diego where he went as a member of the excursion which attended the dedication of the building in which the Valley Counties Exhibit will be made at the southern exposition.

Paul B. Wilson, the district agent at Madera, was in the Fresno office during the month for a conference with local officials.

Reports from the Crane Valley district tell of slight rainfall to date. The wet season in the mountain district is still some weeks distant. According to the Indians in the locality, the rains, although they are late in arriving, will be heavy and will make a very wet season.

District Agent James D. Stokes was a visitor in the Fresno office from his headquarters at Corcoran.

Elmer Gates, superintendent of the Crane Valley district, made a trip to the Chilcoot region during the month.

E. M. Haggerty, inspector of meters, spent considerable time in the Corcoran district during the month, making tests on the plants in that territory.

Miss Grace Scott enjoyed her vacation the latter part of October and spent the time in San Francisco.

Babe Walthall took a few short jaunts to outside districts during the month on matters pertaining to the Inspection Department.

A. D. Newlin, for some time past the all-around man for Power House Superintendent Elmer Gates in the Crane Valley district, has resigned his position and rumor has it that he has answered the "call of the soil." He sees a bright future in farming and is now tilling the soil for all he is worth.

At this early date members of the local office force are looking forward to the annual dance which is given by the employees of the company in Fresno, and already plans are being

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made for the financing of the 1915 affair so as to insure it being the biggest success of any so far held.

Miss Thea Altstaetter, one of the popular members of the force of the Bakersfield office, was in Fresno recently on a visit to friends and paid the local office a visit.

Al Simons returned from his vacation during the month and has been testing meters in the Corcoran district since returning to work.

A change has been made in the local representative of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. W. E. Lee, who has been in this field for more than a year past, has been transferred to the San Francisco office, and W. C. Johnson, who has previously been stationed in the oilfields and Kern County, has been transferred to Fresno, which he will make his headquarters and in the future cover the valley from Merced to Kern County. The change went into effect the first of the month and Mr. Johnson and his wife, who by the way is a bride of a few months, are now comfortably domiciled in an apartment on Calaveras street.

Tom Collins, formerly with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, is now the sales manager for the Pacific Electric Manufacturing Company in San Francisco.

The middle of the month the following representatives of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company were in Fresno on a trip over the valley territory: Louis A. Sommers, R. F. Behan, H. H. Hughes, and W. C. Johnson.

F. V. Boller, agent in the Coalinga district, was in Fresno during the month to receive his automobile, which had just been given an overhauling and a new coat of paint.

A. Cuzens, the artistic sign painter, was busy during the month on the signs of some of the adjoining districts.

C. M. Blackman made several trips to the Fresno office from Sanger during the month. Mr. Blackman is holding one of the highest collection records among the district agents, of which achievement he is very proud. It reflects greatly upon his energy and also upon the business prosperity of the district he represents.

The stork alighted on the roof of the E. C. Van Buren, Jr., home on Central avenue the afternoon of Tuesday, November 17th, and left a little baby boy, the second child in this household. Papa Van was the happy recipient of the congratulations of his many friends who were all glad to hear of the excellent welfare of Mrs. Van Buren and the baby. Van has decided to name the boy Jack, because he says it is easy to remember and everyone can say it.

Billy Stranahan, civil engineer, has been in the Crane Valley district the most of the month. He returned for the big turkey dinner.

Merced

O. B. Griffes, who has held the position of chief clerk in the Merced district office for over two years, has taken leave of absence for a year on account of his health. L. Meisel, chief clerk at Corcoran, has been transferred to Merced, taking the place vacated by Mr. Griffes. A. E. O'Neill, assistant clerk at Merced, was sent to Corcoran to take the place of Chief Clerk Meisel and the Merced office has secured the services of W. H. Grumwald, formerly in the employ of the Southern Sierra Power Company, to act as assistant clerk here.

A. Y. Meudell, superintendent of the gas department at Bakersfield, made a trip recently to the Merced district on business connected with the new gasholder.

R. Casad, district agent, reports an enjoyable trip to San Diego to the dedication of the San Joaquin Valley Counties Association building.

J. W. Zook, meter reader and troubleman of the Merced district, who was injured some time ago, while working in the substation at Snelling, is well again and back on the job.

General Superintendent E. A. Quinn paid the Merced district a visit from his headquarters in Fresno during the month, going over local installations with District Agent Casad.

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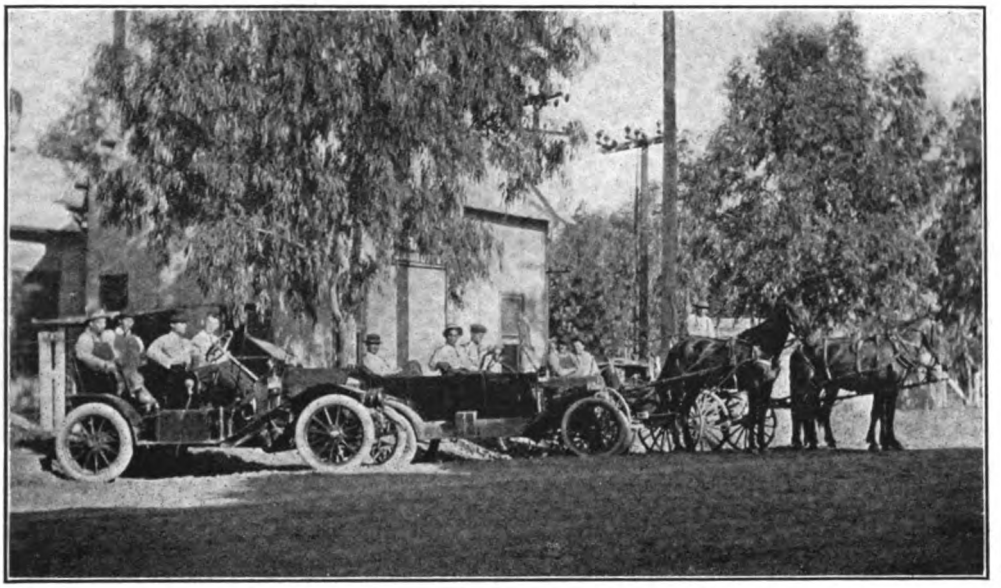
Madera

General Superintendent E. A. Quinn was in Madera during the month while on a trip through the northern districts.

Art Hensley, the well known line foreman of the Madera district, has returned from his trip to New York and other eastern points of interest and is again back on the job. Art had a grand time, as can be judged from the world of interesting gossip he brought back with him.



A portion of the line crew snapped at the Madera substation after making repairs on the Madera 30. District Agent Paul Wilson handled the camera

Charley Morrow, the meter reader of the Madera district, met with a serious accident recently in being thrown from his motorcycle, and the surgeons, who were hastily called to attend him, were forced to take five stitches in his torn skin before he was able to make headway toward recovery. Charley, on his motorcycle, and an automobile met on one of the approaches of the Sand Creek bridge, and Charlie got the worst of the argument, being forced off the highway and sustained a nasty fall.

District Agent Paul Wilson announces the installation of a 7½ horsepower motor at the pumping plant of J. L. Price, near Madera.

During the month a largely augmented line crew was on duty in the Madera district, due to work on the 30,000 volt line.

Prospects of new business in the mining district of Madera County are very bright and District Agent Wilson is in touch with the operators of mining properties who are planning to resume operations in this locality.

Traveling Auditors E. S. Erwin and C. C. Dickson paid the Madera office a visit during the month.

Bakersfield

Electrical Superintendent C. E. Easton spent his vacation the latter part of October on a visit to the south. Mr. Easton combined personal business with pleasure, looking over property interests near Los Angeles. He returned the first of the month accompanied by a party of local friends.

Gas Superintendent A. Y. Meudell spent several days during the month in the northern part of the valley on

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an inspection of the improvements under way in the Merced district.

D. L. Wishon made frequent visits to Bakersfield during the month from his present headquarters on the Lerdo Land Company property.

Collector Goodrich has returned from his vacation looking greatly refreshed and he is now on the trail of the hard-earned sheckles with renewed vigor.

Assistant General Manager A. Emory Wishon was in Bakersfield the last of October on a several days business trip.

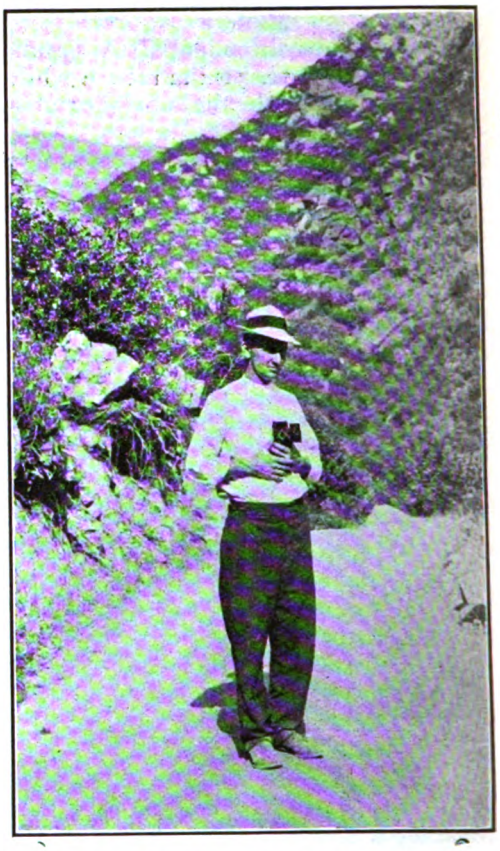
Blythe Furman, of the electrical department, spent four days in the Famosa district during the month attending to matters in his department.

The recent Mazda week campaign, which was held in Bakersfield by local dealers assisted by representatives of the eastern factory, was a good success and the sales department of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation assisted with a handsomely decorated window. Storekeeper Carson reports good results from this kind of advertising and he reports that the local consumers are quick to take advantage of the newest and most improved patterns of electrical devices. The practice of letting electricity do as much as possible of the housework is rapidly increasing in Bakersfield.

Cole Copper has accepted a position in the gas department.

Members of the Bakersfield office force recently went on a horseback ride to the Kern River Canyon, following the company pole line all of the way. An exciting incident of the day was the killing of an old rattlesnake by the masculine members of the party. The rattler was a huge one and possessed twelve rattles, which are being carefully preserved as a souvenir of the trip. The members of the party were Misses Nellie Thompson, Edleen Bates, Catherine Basye, Jessie Cretsinger, Thea Altstaetter and Dave Ogle, Blythe Furman, Art Church, Neil Jacobs, Larry Hileman and Hal Basye.

Meter Inspector A. L. Simons was in the Famosa district during the past month.



Operator Wright, of the Tule River Power House, out with his camera for recreation

The Bakersfield force is sorry to hear of the transfer of W. C. Johnson, of the Westinghouse staff, to Fresno. During his residence in Bakersfield, Johnnie made many fast friends with the local bunch, who wish him well in his new location.

The K. V. A.'s gave their first affair of the season recently and like all affairs this organization has given in the past, it was a huge success. The pleasure loving young people of the city have adopted the habit of looking forward to the K. V. A. parties and the result was that the inaugural dance of the season was the most largely attended in the history of the club. More than ninety couples were present. Splendid music was provided, thanks to the energy of Bert Walford, and when dancing ceased at midnight there

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was a bountiful supper, which had thoughtfully been prepared by the committee. The members of the club, to whom praise for the success of the evening is due, served on the following committees: Floor, Nellie Thompson, Thea Altstaetter, A. B. Simpson, A. Y. Meudell, and O. M. Simpson. Refreshments, Rose McGeary, Dave Ogle, Jessie Cretsinger and Martha Graham. Door, Neil Jacobs and Doc Battle. Reception, Former Commercial Manager Harry Jastro, C. L. Easton, and H. M. Crawford. Those in attendance were:

Messrs. and Mesdames C. E. McIntosch, Forest Baughman, Forest Dolan, O. M. Simpson, J. B. Moore, Raymond Walters, C. D. Brown, Lou Johnson, O. N. Northstrom, G. A. Sears, H. M. Crawford, J. B. Jayne, Leroy Johnston, Jack Wilson, A. Y. Meudell, F. A. Blakeslee, F. A. Orr, Earl Howard, L. R. Smith of Los Angeles, Ben Garrett, Wm. Tyler, B. D. Robinson, H. J. Meinie, O. R. Hort, Jack Carter of Taft; Mesdames M. Carr, S. Lavins, M. Haming, C. W. Hand, P. Autrand, D. Pierson, Wm. Leeyer, L. Brown, S. Burr, S. S. Jane, H. P. Carl, Geo. Jones, Neta Squires, N. White, E. J. Emmons, H. A. Jastro Jr., E. W. Thompson; Misses Grace Whaley, Rachel Grogg, Elma Rumpf, Phyliss Carver, Margaret Coyne, Lola Curtiss, Jewell Bell, Jane Colt, Marie Warren, Agnes Planter, Marie Crown, Gladys Milaray, Hazel Burns, Goldie Horr, Pearl Armstrong, Francis Ulrich, Elenor White, Evelyn Lourne, Ethel Armstrong, Helen Crawford, May Blair, Irene Wilber, Meyers, Thea Altstaetter, Jessie Cretsinger, Mildred McClure, Bessie Bohan, Martha Graham, Verna Chezeek, Gladys McCray, Maude Lane, Stella Lazear, Dena Pesante, Daisy Summers, J. Flanagan, Alice Boul, Carrie Davis, Martha Launder, Catherine Basye, Irene Pearl, Hazel Hess, Olga Farris, Madeline Adams, Lilly Mueller, Ethel Letz, Nora Williams, Myrtle Meudell, Florence Bare, Mary Meudell, D. Harvey, N. Burger, Ethel Howard, Lillian Cord, Mary Luce, Nina White, Grace Elders, Myrtle Love, Marie Stevens, Rose McGeary, Nellie Thompson; Messrs. A. Diamond, K. S. Ingram, Harry Hake, Harry Kean, A. B. Simpson, Frank Cuneo, Paul Mitchner, H. H. Mosier, Art Owens, Hess, Frank Gonzalles, F. P. Farris, A. M. Castro, Ted Stevens, Albert Castro, Polo Autrand, Felix Castro, Oscar Ettinger, A. Johnson, H. C. Blair, M. McDonald, A. J. Radford, E. Slater, R. A. Tranetom, Glenn Slater, Ralph Elliot, Ross Miller, Pete O'Hare, G. G. Gillespie, Howard Morris, Wm. Tyler, Herbert Sears, E. B. Osborn, Art Church, D. B. Ogle, Larry Hileman, Neil Jacobs. J. F. Turner, D. L. Wishon, F. McPhee, Al Von Langen, Elmo Dunn, Bert Walford, Harold Bender, H. Weibe, D. Battle, Dave Kofhel, O. A. Walthall, Les Younglove, M. Ergo, Earl Clare, Paul Dwyer, Harold Benfield, W. B. Smith, Milton Hitchcock, Laurence Meuller, Laurence Brown, P. N. Elder, Joe Larson, Fred Tan, G. Burns, Joe Hickerson, N. W. Call, S. G. Pitch, Walter Carr, N. Good, S. P. Archer, John Peak.

Coast Counties

Rapid work is being done in building the new extension to the Lompoc territory and the line will be completed at the present rate of construction speed, the first week in December. It will be one of the prettiest lines, from a construction viewpoint, on the system. It is built through a rough mountainous country. On an airline, the distance covered by the line is seventeen miles, while the line proper is 18.15 miles in length, from which fact it may be readily appreciated that from a construction standpoint some very fine work has been done. "Andy" Anderson, formerly in the employ of the company in the coast counties district, has the contract and he is rushing the work through in fine style. All of the poles were set before the 20th of November and wire stringing began shortly after that date.

The prospects for new power loads are constantly increasing and District Agent Easton, in the San Luis Obispo

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district, has been waging a vigorous new business campaign with good effect. A number of substantial installations have been made during the past month and many more are promised for the near future.

General Agent E. D. Farrow, Jr., made a trip throughout the coast counties districts before returning to Fresno the middle of the month.

Among the officials from the Fresno office who were on the coast during the month were Assistant General Manager A. Emory Wishon, Auditor D. M. Speed, General Superintendent E. A. Quinn, and General Storekeeper D. P. Mason.

A. Y. Meudell, of the gas department, was in San Luis Obispo from Bakersfield during the month.

With the Street Car Boys

Motorman Frank McSmith is receiving congratulations upon his success to the election of constable of the Sixth Township. The boys were glad to hear of his success at the polls but they regret to lose him from the service. He has been in the employ of the company for some time past and made many friends throughout the city as it attested by the handsome vote he received on election day.

Motorman Nelson is the owner of a new Ford and he and his family are enjoying much of the spare time in sightseeing trips over the country.

Motorman Sanford was compelled to remain away from duty for several days during the month on account of illness, which is something out of the unusual for him. He is again on the job.

Motorman J. La Chance has been the victim of hard luck, having had to go to the hospital for two weeks during the month for an operation as the result of a throat affliction. He is again on duty and is taking no chances with the cold so as to prevent a reoccurrence of his trouble.

Conductor E. Warren was compelled to take several days off duty during the month owing to the serious illness of his mother.

Sad news was received in the household of Conductor Garrett telling of the death of Mrs. Garrett's mother. Mrs. Garrett went north to attend the funeral.

Conductor Tugnell has entered the employ of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation in the collections department and is now hard on the trail of the elusive dollar.

Motorman McSmith, who was successful at the recent election in his efforts to become Constable of the Sixth Township of Kern County.

Conductor Asa Clark recently made a trip to the lake on his day off duty to try and provide geese for the tables of all the street car boys. He was unsuccessful in his quest, however, for upon his arrival he found the birds very wary and always outside of range.

Superintendent J. F. Turner and Mrs. Turner enjoyed a pleasant visit with friends in the southern part of the state during the month, and they are again comfortably domiciled in their apartment for the winter.

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San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation

AND

Midland Counties Public Service Corporation

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

WM. G. KERCKHOFF, President	Los Angeles
A. C. BALCH, Vice-President	Los Angeles
A. G. WISHON, General Manager	Fresno
A. EMORY WISHON, Assistant General Manager	Fresno
E. B. WALTHALL, Assistant General Manager	Fresno
A. E. PEAT, Treasurer and Comptroller	Los Angeles
L. M. FARNHAM, Secretary	Los Angeles
W. E. DURFEY, Assistant Secretary	Fresno

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

J. H. NEWLIN, Purchasing Agent	Fresno
D. M. SPEED, Auditor	Fresno
E. D. FARROW, JR., General Agent	Fresno
R. CASAD, District Agent	Merced
W. E. WHITTINGTON, District Agent	Los Banos
PAUL B. WILSON, District Agent	Madera
M. E. NEWLIN, District Agent	Fresno
C. M. McCARDLE, District Agent	Dinuba
A. M. FROST, District Agent	Selma
C. M. BLACKMAN, District Agent	Sanger
FRED MUSTON, District Agent	Lemoore
JAS. W. STOKES, District Agent	Corcoran
O. A. WALTHALL, District Agent	McFarland
H. M. CRAWFORD, District Agent	Bakersfield
J. B. CARTER, District Agent	Taft
F. V. BOLLER, District Agent	Coalinga
O. A. KOMMERS, District Agent	Paso Robles
FLETCHER A. EASTON, District Agent	Santa Maria

OPERATION AND CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

EDWARD A. QUINN, General Superintendent	Fresno
E. J. CRAWFORD, Superintendent of Operation	Fresno
C. L. EASTON, Electrical Superintendent, Southern Division	Bakersfield
S. W. DIETRICH, Electrical Superintendent, Northern Division	Fresno
ELMER GATES, Power House Superintendent	North Fork
JACK NELSON, Power House Superintendent, Kern Canyon	Bakersfield
A. Y. MEUDELL, Superintendent Steam Plant	Bakersfield
J. M. BUSWELL, Chief Inspector	Fresno
C. F. GILCREST, Chief Meter Department	Fresno
G. O. NEWMAN, Chief Engineer	Los Angeles
D. L. WISHON, Superintendent Construction Tule River Plant	Springville
E. NEWMAN, Superintendent Construction No. 2 Plant	North Fork
WM. STRANAHAN, Civil Engineer Operation	Fresno

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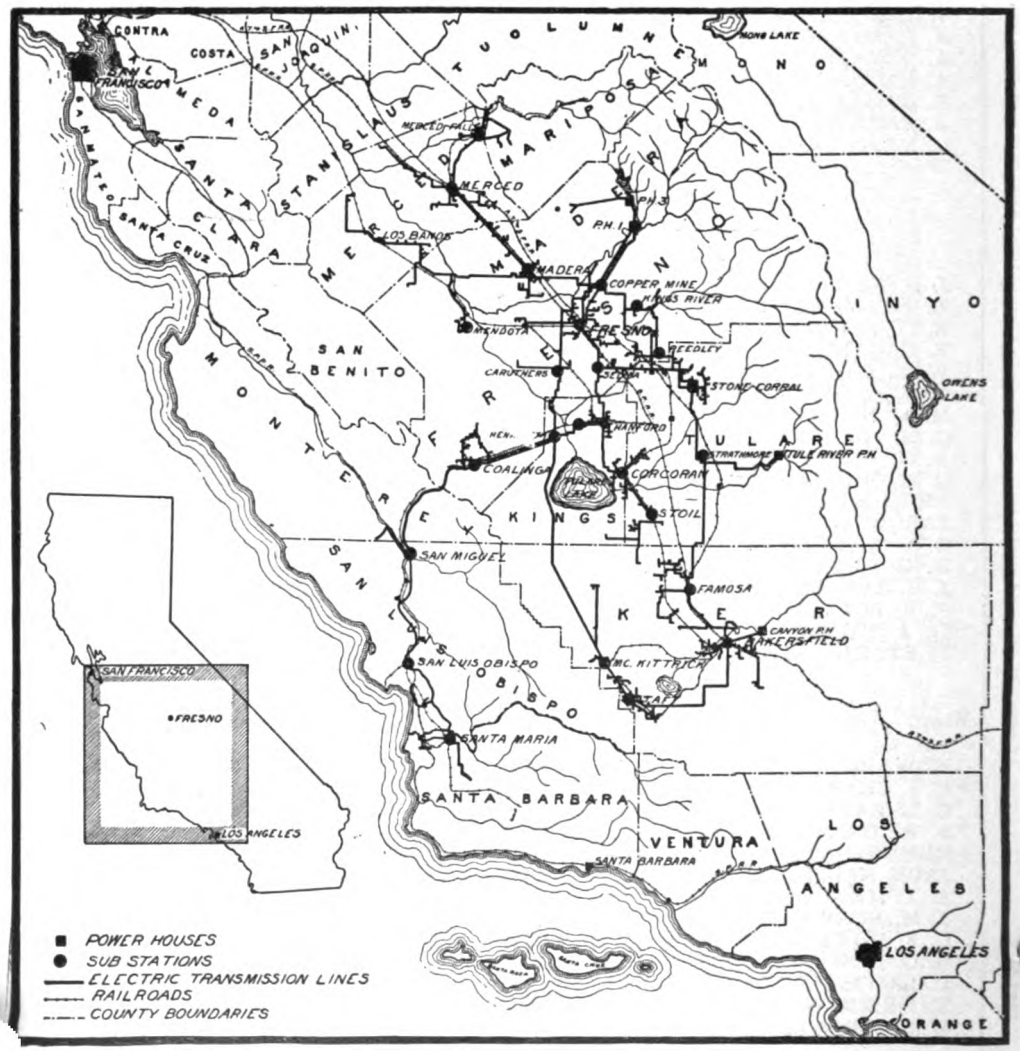
Territory of the

San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation

Map Showing the Ten Counties Served and Extent of Territory as Compared to the Total Area of California



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